Daily Report

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CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Hungary's Medgyessy Addresses CEMA Meeting *[NEPSZABADSAG 7 Apr]* 1

ALBANIA

Daily Views Malile's Visit to France *[ATA]* 2
Anniversary of Fascist Aggression Recalled *[ATA]* 3
Alia Greets Hungary's Straub on National Day *[Tirana Radio]* 3
Alia Greets 'Arafat on Election as Head of State *[ATA]* 3

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Receives Ukrainian Premier Masol 4
Restructuring Discussed *[BTA]* 4
Luncheon Held *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Filipov, Assembly Delegation Return From Mexico *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Apr]* 4
Government Approves Draft Amendments to Laws *[BTA]* 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SFRY's Dizdarevic, Delegation Conclude Visit 5
Dizdarevic Meets With Husak *[TANJUG]* 5
Confers With Jakes *[Prague Radio]* 5
Further on Talks With Jakes *[TANJUG]* 6
Addresses Journalists *[Prague Radio]* 6
Johanes Receives Loncar *[CTK]* 7
Urban Receives FEC Member *[CTK]* 7
Dizdarevic Meets Husak 13 April *[Prague Radio]* 7
Visits Bratislava *[Bratislava Radio]* 7
Meets With Salgovic, Janak *[CTK]* 7
Departs Bratislava for Warsaw *[Prague Radio]* 8
Jakes, Delegation Visit Laos, Cambodia *[cross-reference]* 8
Environmental Accord Signed With FRG *[RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr]* 8
Hrivnak Views Talks *[RUDE PRAVO 12 Apr]* 8
Slovak National Council Meets on Environment *[Bratislava PRAVDA 6, 7 Apr]* 9
Indra on Dialogue With 'Antisocialist' Forces *[RUDE PRAVO 12 Apr]* 9
Foreign Ministry on Afghanistan Situation *[CTK]* 9
Talks With Vatican Delegation Open in Prague *[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 12 Apr]* 10
Condolences Sent to USSR on Submarine Sinking *[RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr]* 10
Food Minister Comments on Slusovice Methods *[RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr]* 10
Propaganda Cooperation With Bulgarian Agency *[Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Apr]* 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED, SPD Discuss Local Policy Issues *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]* 11
Rettner Visits W. Berlin at SPD Invitation *[ADN]* 11
SPD Members Meet Sciences Academy Delegation *[ADN]* 11
SED, SPD Representatives Meet in Cologne *[ADN]* 11
SPD Young Socialists Visit FDJ, Hold Talks *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Apr]* 11
Krenz Receives Delegation Leader *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]* 12
Kleiber, Austria's Riegler Discuss Relations *[ADN]* 12
Agricultural Accord Signed *[ADN]* 12
FDGB Chairman Visits Cuba, Discusses Ties *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]* 12

Water Economy Cooperation Pact Signed With Cuba *[ADN]* 13
Nuclear Information Agreement With Sweden *[East Berlin Radio]* 13
'Arafat Thanks Honecker for Election Greetings *[NEUESDEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]* 13

HUNGARY

Further on New MSZMP Politburo Composition 14
Party Spokesman on Changes *[Budapest TV]* 14
Further on News Conference *[MTI]* 14
Berecz Views Dismissal, Future *[Budapest Radio]* 15
Jasso on Party Members Considering Break *[Budapest Radio]* 16
Advisory Body Agrees to Probe of Nagy Trial *[MTI]* 16
Government Devalues Forint by 6 Percent *[Budapest Radio]* 16
Communique Issued on Tourism Allocations *[MTI]* 16
Dismantling of 4 km of Border Fence Planned *[MTI]* 17
Further on Grosz Speech in Zahony 3 April *[Budapest Radio]* 17
Grosz Presents Award to MSZMP Official *[MTI]* 18
News Conference on 6 April Ministers Session *[MTI]* 18
Szuros Meets Budapest Parliamentary Deputies *[MTI]* 19
Budapest District Committees Hold Conferences *[Budapest Radio]* 19
Demonstration Staged in Central Budapest *[MAGYAR NEMZET 5 Apr]* 20
Journalists Federation Protests Romanian Action *[MTI]* 20
Soviet Foreign Trade Bank Opens in Budapest *[NEPSZABADSAG 5 Apr]* 20
USSR Health Minister Addresses Officials *[MTI]* 20
Economic Talks With PRC Held in Budapest *[MTI]* 20
Nuclear Cooperation Agreement With CSSR Urged *[MTI]* 20
Conference on Employment Policy Opens *[MTI]* 21

POLAND

State Council Sets Sejm, Senate Vote 4 June *[Warsaw Radio]* 22
Further on Election Agenda *[PAP]* 22
Electoral Commission Formed *[PAP]* 22
Walesa on Running for Office at News Conference *[PAP]* 22
Ruled Out for 'Coming Years' *[PAP]* 23
Solidarity Applies for Registration *[PAP]* 23
Independent Youth Union Registered in Lublin *[PAP]* 23
Jarazelski, Cardinal Glemp Meet 13 April *[PAP]* 23
Comment Prior to Meeting *[Warsaw TV]* 23
Interviewed After Talks *[Warsaw TV]* 24
Primate Council Issues Statement on Elections *[Vatican International]* 24
Politburo Discusses Sociopolitical Situation *[PAP]* 25
Jaruzelski, Rakowski Welcome SFRY's Dizdarevic *[PAP]* 25
Czyrek, Ciosek Receive Hungary's Pozsgay *[PAP]* 26
Gorbachev UK Visit, Thatcher Comment Viewed *[Lozinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr]* 26
Miodowicz Attends Pensioners Rally in Warsaw *[Warsaw Radio]* 27
Solidarity Denies Involvement in 8 April Rally *[PAP]* 27
Baka, Geremek, Wisniewski on Roundtable *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 6 Apr]* 27
Paper Views Roundtable Accord as 'Great Chance' *[PAP]* 29
Politburo's Reykowski on Reform, Party Backing *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 8-9 Apr]* 29
Baka Chairs Social Policy Commission *[PAP]* 29
Sejm Deputies Discuss Morality in Politics *[PAP]* 30
Farmers Congress Informed of Election Results *[PAP]* 30
Rakowski Visits Countryside, Speaks to Farmers *[Warsaw TV]* 30
Democratic Party Holds News Conference *[PAP]* 30
Malinowski Speaks at United Peasants Plenum *[PAP]* 30
European Parliament Discusses Polish Debt *[PAP]* 31
Official Meets Israeli Religious Minister *[PAP]* 32

ROMANIA

RCP Plenum Proceedings Continue 13 April *[AGERPRES]* 33
Dissident Letters Say Country 'Gigantic Prison' *[AFP]* 33
Ecuadoran Youth Delegation Ends Visit *[AGERPRES]* 34
Ceausescu Receives New Thai Ambassador *[AGERPRES]* 34

YUGOSLAVIA

Suvar Addresses Croatian Assembly After Election *[TANJUG]* 35
Papers Charge Suvar With Insulting Serbia *[TANJUG]* 35
LCY Central Committee's 22d Session Begins 35
Plenum Previewed *[Belgrade Radio]* 35
Agenda Highlighted *[Belgrade Radio]* 36
Suvar Confirmed as Chairman *[Belgrade Radio]* 36
Suvar Rejects LC Centralism *[TANJUG]* 37
Suvar on Treatment of Critics *[TANJUG]* 37
Suvar Assesses LCY Reforms *[TANJUG]* 37
LCY Member Criticizes Suvar *[TANJUG]* 37
Dizdarevic Interviewed by Czechoslovak Media *[RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr]* 37
Loncar To Visit Belgium, UK in April *[TANJUG]* 41
U.S. Congressmen Warned on 'Anti-SFRY' Bills *[TANJUG]* 42
European Parliamentarians 'Prey' to Propaganda *[TANJUG]* 42
Spokesman Clarifies Relations With ROK *[TANJUG]* 43
Serbian Presidency Says Kosovo Situation 'Grave' *[TANJUG]* 43
No Disorders Reported in Kosovo 13 April *[Ljubljana Radio]* 44
Kosovo Leaflets Deemed 'Impudent Provocation' *[Belgrade Radio]* 44
Boycotts in Kosovo; Officials Dismissed *[Pristina Radio]* 44
Fire Near Chemical Warehouse Outside Belgrade *[TANJUG]* 44
Assemblies Elect Members to SFRY Presidency 45
Vojvodina Chooses Zelenovic *[TANJUG]* 45
Montenegro Elects Bucin *[TANJUG]* 45
Slovenes Select Drnovsek *[TANJUG]* 45
Democratic Association To Appeal Status Ruling *[BORBA 11 Apr]* 45

Hungary's Medgyessy Addresses CEMA Meeting

AU1204162589 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Apr 89 pp 1, 3

[MTI report: "CEMA Relations Should Be Reorganized —Peter Medgyessy: More Opportunities for Private Ventures!"]

[Excerpts] "The quota trade should be reduced, and the currency situation between CEMA countries should finally be settled. Otherwise, Hungary will not be able to solve the problems of its own economic development." Among other things, this is how Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy described Hungarian efforts at the CEMA planning and cooperation committee meeting that opened in Budapest on 6 April. [passage omitted]

Following the opening remarks by Janos Hoos, [Hungarian] National Planning Office chairman, the meeting was addressed by Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy, Hungary's permanent CEMA representative. Peter Medgyessy said that Hungary was currently engaged in reevaluating the historical processes and formulating new tasks.

"We guarantee greater scope for private ventures in restructuring our economy, and we have created conditions for introducing foreign working capital and using it to modernize our economy. The earlier forms of state ownership rights are no longer suitable, and the enterprises lack a prospective attitude and an awareness of ownership, while efficiency has also decreased in importance. Therefore, we have to build the Hungarian economy on mixed ownership, in the midst of a market-economy conditions."

Peter Medgyessy also discussed the fact that, as a result of the mistaken decisions made in the previous years and of the losses in terms of trade, the Hungarian people's economy is facing difficulties. Although the pace of our indebtedness has slowed, it has not stopped, and we also have double-digit inflation and employment problems in some areas.

"We are dealing with the issue of economic cooperation within CEMA by taking all this into consideration. We have come to the conclusion that we need, first of all, to make the socialist economic relations more effective. We see the roots of the current problems in the fact that the means of cooperation did not adjust to the requirements that are emerging in some economies. Therefore, we need a radical renewal of cooperation. We should first of all increase the role of goods-money relations, because only in this way can we develop a division of labor based on realistic values. We consider it necessary to modernize producer prices, to apply world market prices, to place the exchange rate between transferrable rubles and the convertible currency on a realistic basis, and to work out a system of uniform trade exchange rates between individual national currencies and the transferrable ruble. It is essential to introduce partial convertibility to a determined portion of a balance, expressed by changing transferrable rubles into convertible currency. Following this, we see possibilities for using national currencies in our bilateral trade relations."

In Peter Medgyessy's view, in our CEMA cooperation, we should reduce the circle of quantity quotas accompanied by the acceptance of state obligations. We should gradually develop quota-free trade based on direct cooperation between enterprises. "We are aware of the fact that there are members who do not share our ideas for reorganizing our multilateral cooperation. Therefore, we should always consider the interest principle, the voluntary principle, and the principle of progressivity. It is probably impossible to shift to multilateral, market-type cooperation overnight. Therefore, we consider it inevitable to seek opportunities for closer cooperation with the participation of two or more interested countries, such as shifting to direct accounting in convertible currency in some areas or introducing a financial accounting system like that which has developed in the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. In such a case, although our mutual trade would be carried out on the basis of interstate agreements, this would not be accompanied by the acceptance of obligations at the state level. We would continue to settle the bill in tranferrable rubles, but we would settle the balance in convertible currency." [passage omitted]

Daily Views Malile's Visit to France
AU0404103089 Tirana ATA in English
0915 GMT 4 Apr 89

["Contribution to the Friendly Albanian-French Relations—Article of ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 4 (ATA)—Under the above title, the reporter Shaban Murati issues an article in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT devoted to the visit of the Albanian foreign minister in France. He says among the other things:

The official visit of the foreign minister of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Reis Malile, to France ended successfully. The talks he conducted with the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, the meetings with the premier, Michel Rocard, with other ministers and outstanding political personalities of the country and the agreement reached between the Albanian Government and the French one on civil air transport, testify to the friendly relations, traditional ties and effective cooperation between our two countries, as well as to the new developments and the broad perspectives opened to these relations. To them testifies also the special hospitality offered to the Albanian delegation and the great attention the French public opinion, press and other mass media devoted to it, which warmly hailed it.

The visit of the Albanian foreign minister and the results of talks contribute to the strengthening of cooperation and active dialogue between our two countries and the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, described them as a new stage in the Albanian-French relations.

Albania and its government attach special attention to the relations with France in the context of their European policy. This descends in the first place from the ancient and traditional ties of friendship between our two peoples, which have existed through centuries. The ancient ties of friendship constitute a solid base to promote the bilateral relations in our time, something that is in the interest of the two parties. The Albanian people enjoy a great respect for the French people, their patriotic and revolutionary traditions, the colossal contribution they have made to the culture and arts of mankind, their struggles for progress and democracy. On this occasion we recall that the ideas of outstanding French illuminists, the slogans on freedom, equality, and fraternity emancipated the minds and hearts of our great patriots of national renaissance. With these sentiments, the Albanian people commemorate this year together with the friendly French people and the other peoples of the world the bicentenary of the French Revolution.

The friendship and cooperation between our two countries is to the interest of our two peoples, the rapprochement, acquaintance and greater understanding between them. In this context possibilities exist and new roads are to be found to expand the bilateral cooperation in such fields as economic-trade, cultural, technical-scientific cooperation, etc.

As two European countries, France and Albania are interested in the first place in the situation on the European Continent. They understand and hail the constructive steps of each other in respect of strengthening peace and stability in Europe. At the meeting with the Albanian foreign minister, the French Premier Michel Rocard declared that France hails Albania and its independent national policy and its determination to preserve its prestige and pride. France appreciates Albania's role in the Balkans, as the French foreign minister put it, pointing out that Albania has known to develop a bilateral and multilateral dialogue with the Balkan neighbouring countries, that lies above the military alliances.

Natural and understandable was among others the treatment of the problems of the situation in the Balkans, as Albania is a Balkan country and France maintains ancient and known relations with the countries of the peninsula. In their talks the two foreign ministers voiced their worry over the latest developments in the Balkans and underscored the need of adopting constructive steps to overcome the difficulties. In this context, they also expressed themselves for the preservation of the rights of minorities in the Balkans. The Albanian foreign minister made known in his interviews to the French press on the latest developments in Kosovo, that have aroused a legitimate worry of the international public opinion for the savage oppression exerted on the Albanians, show that the sharpest problem of the Balkans remains that of minorities.

Pointing the grave situation in Kosovo and the constant pressures of Great Serb nationalism on the Albanian population to curb their autonomy and rights, Comrade Reis Malile reiterated Albania's known stand, that it is interested that peace prevail in the Balkans and that the national minorities serve as a factor of connection among the people, something that can be attained by solving the existing problems and not creating new ones as it happened recently that through violence and tanks the national rights, equality, and democratic freedoms were violated.

The visit the Albanian foreign minister made to France gave a new impulse to the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. The entire public opinion and the Albanian people hail this visit and its results, being convinced that the march on this road is an important positive development for both parties. It is of importance even for those progressive positive processes so much necessary in Europe and the present international relations, the article says in conclusion.

Anniversary of Fascist Aggression Recalled
AU0704120589 Tirana ATA in English
0919 GMT 7 Apr 89

["Who Fights for Freedom Is Invincible—Article of ZERI I POPULLIT Which Condemns the April 7, 1939 Fascist Aggression Against Albania"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 7 (ATA)—Today's press carries articles condemning the aggression of fascist army of Mussolini 50 years ago, on April 7, 1939, against our country. This aggression, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, constituted the first flames fascism hurled Europe and the world onto, and at the same time marked the starting point for other criminal aggressions against freedom and independence of the peoples.

The enemies were large in numbers and armed with the most up-to-date means, the international situation was very turbulent, but the Albanian people, although isolated and without backing, put up a firm resistance just as they have historically fought against their numerous enemies.

This was the starting point of that great National Liberation War, of that glorious epic, whose architect and organizer became the Communist Party of Albania, courageously and farsightedly led by the glorious and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Freedom was attained owing to the struggle of the people and relying on their own forces. The contribution of the Albanian people and the damage inflicted on them are among the greatest of the antifascist coalition, compared with the size and number of population at that time.

The Albanian people, the article of ZERI I POPULLIT points out, are a freedom-loving people who have never reconciled with and have never endured the foreign occupations. It has always been a peace loving and industrious people. It has always wanted to live free in their homeland and at work. Never forgetting at any moment the lessons of their century-long history, the Albanian people preserve and defend as the apple of the eye the freedom and independence they enjoy today. This history proves that our people have never done harm to anyone or has never attacked any other people or country. Albania and the Albanian people have allowed and allow no one to violate their lofty national aspirations, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, to interfere in the home affairs and hinder the road to socialism, which they have chosen on their free will. Socialist Albania's firm stand in defense of freedom, independence, and socialism is a concrete and direct support for the cause of liberty and independence of the other peoples, just as the struggle and the efforts made by the sovereign countries and peoples for their national affirmation are of great help for the Albanian people. Albania has prohibited the presence of the foreign military bases, troops, warships or the missiles of the superpowers on our soil, and will never allow the Albanian territory to become a starting point of aggressions against the freedom and independence of other peoples.

Socialist Albania, under the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the newspaper BASHKIMI underlines in its article, follows an independent foreign policy, to the interest of freedom and socialist construction of the country, of international peace and security. As a Balkan and European country, it has expressed itself and works for the further development of the relations with all those countries respecting its liberty and independence on the basis of equality and common benefit, for the creation of a sound atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. Whoever has had the good will, has found and finds in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the will and determination to contribute to the stability of the regional and international relations, to their positive development in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and broader.

Alia Greets Hungary's Straub on National Day
AU0304191589 Tirana Domestic Service
in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary:

On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Hungary, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I send you greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Hungarian people and the country's prosperity.

Alia Greets 'Arafat on Election as Head of State
AU0904133189 Tirana ATA in English
0745 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Text] Tirana, April 9 (ATA)—The president of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat:

"The election of Your Excellency to the post of the president of Palestine gives me the special pleasure to convey to you my warmest and cordial greetings.

"I avail of the opportunity to wish successes in your high mission and the fraternal Palestinian people in the realisation of their inalienable aspiration to live free in their independent state.

"I express the conviction that the traditional friendship between our two peoples will consolidate nonstop."

Zhivkov Receives Ukrainian Premier Masol

Restructuring Discussed

AU1304161789 Sofia BTA in English 1519 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and president of the State Council, received today Mr Vitaliy Masol, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, who is paying a visit to this country at the invitation of Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In a friendly atmosphere the two parties exchanged opinions on the processes of restructuring and renovation in Bulgaria and the USSR, on the development of the two countries' relations and, in particular, on cooperation between Bulgaria and the Ukraine.

A common satisfaction was expressed with the development of fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and the Ukraine. It was indicated that direct interaction, joint activities in the economic, production, scientific and other fields raise bilateral relations to a higher level, and render them new qualitative changes.

In the talk the two sides considered the foreign political activity of Bulgaria and the USSR, their common initiatives and proposals, in which the Ukraine is actively participating, and which are directed at the deepening of the international dialogue and the establishment of a healthy political climate in Europe and in the world at large.

Mr Todor Zhivkov acquainted Mr Vitaliy Masol with the activity of the BCP and the Bulgarian state, with the active participation of the Bulgarian people in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the last party forums. The significance was stressed of the new approaches and the modern forms of socialist production.

Mr Vitaliy Masol made a briefing on the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Ukraine, on the deep changes, which are taking place in the process of restructuring, for the further development of socialist democracy.

Luncheon Held

AU1304180789 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Excerpts] In Sofia today, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Vitaliy Masol, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, who is on a friendly visit to Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov, as well as by Viktor Sharapov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, and Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Vitaliy Masol, which was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev, and by the officials accompanying the Ukrainian government leader.

Filipov, Assembly Delegation Return From Mexico

AU1304133689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 89 p 6

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Socioeconomic Development Commission of the National Assembly, returned from Mexico on 10 April. The delegation had paid a 1-week visit to Mexico at the invitation of the Mexican Senate.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, other officials, and representatives of the Mexican Embassy.

Government Approves Draft Amendments to Laws

AU1304172289 Sofia BTA in English 1712 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)—The Council of Ministers has considered and approved bills on amendments and addenda to the Bulgarian Nationality Act, to the Foreign Travel Passports Act and to the Penal Code and an amnesty bill, to be introduced before the National Assembly.

The amendments have been drawn up in keeping with the concept on the new model of socialism and the further promotion of socialist democracy, adopted by the CC of the BCP [Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party] at its July 1987 Plenum. They also conform to the international human rights covenants as well as to the Helsinki Final Act and to the Madrid and the Vienna concluding documents.

SFRY's Dizdarevic, Delegation Conclude Visit

Dizdarevic Meets With Husak

LD1304110189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Prague, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—There is an overwhelming impression that the 1st day of the visit by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, his talks with Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and Vladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, as well as his other meetings in Prague today, proceeded in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Those in close contact with both delegations could not help noticing President Husak's unstinting efforts and his active participation in the program of the visit despite the fact that he recently underwent medical treatment.

Presidents Dizdarevic and Husak spent 2 full hours in official talks that concerned the results of and prospects for developing relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the internal sociopolitical situation in the two countries, and their activities in foreign policy.

The development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation was viewed in very positive terms and as successful in all spheres. Raif Dizdarevic emphasized that it is not just a cliche to say that relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are traditionally friendly, for they are founded on deep historical roots, versatile links, and diversified cooperation. They have been developing in a stable manner since the first meeting between Presidents Tito and Husak in 1973, when the principles on which relations were to be developed were first agreed upon.

President Husak stressed that the Czechoslovak leadership attaches great importance to relations with Yugoslavia. He emphasized his country's interest in deepening these relations and pointed to the need for mutual efforts to concretize common interests. The talks consequently focused on economic cooperation, which amounts to $1.4 billion a year and which is still at a high level despite the fact that in recent years it has not been as dynamic as expected. The two sides believe that the reforms in their respective countries will create further scope for expanding long-term cooperation through industrial cooperation, specialization, and other direct forms of pooling.

Cooperation in other fields was also viewed in positive terms. Emphasis was placed on relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Czechoslavakia [CPCZ] and other sociopolitical organizations and their importance for strengthening mutual trust, friendship, and cooperation.

Raif Dizdarevic said that the utmost efforts are needed to expand friendly communications by increasing people's traveling. He emphasized Yugoslavia's enormous interest in cooperation with Czechoslovakia, saying that not all the potential in this sector had yet been tapped. The two presidents informed each other of the social and economic situation in their respective countries. In this regard the importance of the reforms underway in both Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia was emphasized.

It was noted during an exchange of views on the international situation that the two countries fundamentally aspire to identical goals in international relations: to enhance peace, equitable relations, security, and stability. The well-known differences in the two countries' international status were not viewed as an obstacle to active cooperation.

President Husak expressed satisfaction over the fact that Yugoslavia had been entrusted with hosting the next nonaligned summit which, in his view, will be an important world event.

President Dizdarevic stressed that at their meeting in Belgrade the nonaligned countries will direct their efforts primarily toward ensuring that the positive changes taking place in the world today become a lasting legacy. The Nonaligned Movement is an important mainstay of the positive international changes, Dizdarevic added. Referring to the international situation, he drew attention to positive changes in Europe and stressed Yugoslavia's interest in seeing these processes continue and diversify.

President Raif Dzidarevic invited President Husak to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dzevad Mujezinovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Rodic, ambassador to the CSSR; Dragomir Vucicevic, a foreign policy adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Francuski, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the Czechslovak side the following attended the talks: Bohumil Urban, first deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jaromir Johanes, foreign minister; Frantisek Salda, director of the chancellery of the president; and Jan Husak, ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The talks will conclude tomorrow when Raif Dzidarevic will also meet with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Confers With Jakes

LD1304161389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Today in Prague, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, received Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is paying an official visit to

Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the president of the Republic. In a cordial, comradely conversation, the two representatives praised the standard of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPCZ, and between the two countries and their peoples. The further all-around development of cooperation, broad contacts, and an open exchanges of views and experiences are in the interest of both countries. Milos Jakes and Raif Dizdarevic noted the identity and proximity of views in assessing the current international situation and on questions of international politics. They spoke in favor of strengthening relations of friendship and trust between states and stressed the need for greater boldness in implementing new forms of economic cooperation and in establishing direct contacts between enterprises of the two countries.

Milos Jakes briefed the guest on topical questions concerning party policy and on the intentions connected with the preparation of the 18th CPCZ Congress. He said that the economic reform being implemented and the process of social restructuring and democratization strive for the strengthening and use of all the possibilities of the socialist system. At the same time, the activation of the party and increasing the initiative of broad masses of the people are of decisive significance.

Raif Dizdarevic briefed Milos Jakes on the current solution in Yugoslavia. He said that while recognizing the need for comprehensive, concentrated progress in tackling the problems of society, one has to focus attention above all on economic development. He drew attention to the fact that development cannot be purely spontaneous, but that economic and social processes must be purposefully directed. He stressed that revolution, socialism, and self- administration have deep roots in Yugoslavia, and that these together with sentiments of patriotism constitute pillars upon which the socialist future of the country can be built. Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, then toured our capital.

Further on Talks With Jakes

LD1304211489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Prague, April 13 (TANJUG)—Current changes in socialist countries are of historic importance and they require radical solutions and new ways of development, but this does not prove right those who deny all the achievements of socialism, Yugoslav State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic noted in his talks with General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes here on Thursday [13 April].

Dizdarevic and Jakes said that social and economic reforms in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and the quest for solutions to new developmental challenges also point to new forms of inter-party cooperation. They agreed that future cooperation in this field should concentrate on a more active exchange of ideas rather than on form.

Jakes informed Dizdarevic about topical problems of Czechoslovakia's state and party development, and said that some groups are trying to weaken the role of the party. This, however, does not mean that because of this the Czechoslovak Communist Party will abandon its course towards democratization, said Jakes, adding that the party is curbing their activity by political action.

Jakes said that the Czechoslovak party is following with interest the experience of other socialist countries, not in order to copy it, but rather to adapt it to its own conditions.

The Yugoslav president, who arrived on an official visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday, had a closing round of talks with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today. They noted that cooperation between the two countries is successful and that they both have basically the same goals in the struggle for peace, equal relations, stability and security in the world.

The two presidents concluded that the differences in the international positions of their countries constitute no obstacle to their cooperation.

Earlier today, Dizdarevic also met with Yugoslav representatives and members of the Yugoslav community in Czechoslovakia. After that he left for Bratislava, where he will end the visit to Czechoslovakia and leave for Poland.

Addresses Journalists

LD1304175689 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic and his entourage went sightseeing in Prague this afternoon. On this occasion he told Czechoslovak journalists:

[Begin Dizdarevic recording in Czech] I am very happy with the content and results of these talks. Naturally, the talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. They were very open, and I would say, very concrete. The evaluation of our relations is positive. Of course, both we and our Czechoslovak friends evaluate relations in the same way. Our talks were about how to go forward, and we discovered that there are many possibilities for us to widen our cooperation, particularly in the economic and cultural spheres.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that I am very happy to return to Prague after so many years. I worked here at one time. I would like to make use of this opportunity to greet all my friends, all my old buddies, from the bottom of my heart, and to express best wishes from me personally, from my entourage, and also from the Yugoslav people to all citizens of Czechoslovakia. I believe in our friendship. After this visit, I foresee the further development of our relations and our cooperation with the utmost certainty. [end recording]

Johanes Receives Loncar

LD1304201289 Prague CTK in English
1651 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes met here today with his Yugoslav counterpart Budimir Loncar to discuss prospects for allround cooperation between the two states. Budimir Loncar is accompanying Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic on his current visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives stressed the necessity to make the cooperation more dynamic in all spheres of the two countries' common interest.

Speaking about the international situation, they pointed out the need to extend present positive tendencies in the international development, to achieve progress in disarmament, to promote international security and cooperation, and to remove dangerous hotbeds of tension. Jaromir Johanes and the Helsinki process, particularly after the end of the Vienna follow-up meeting. and underlined it must continue in all spheres. [sentence as received] In this connection, they paid attention to development of the European integration and prospects for all-European cooperation.

Urban Receives FEC Member

LD1304201389 Prague CTK in English
1849 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Bohumil Urban received here today member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council [FEC] Djevad Mujezinovic.

The two representatives discussed the current problems of economic and scientific technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

They signed an operative program of the realization of a long-term program of economic and scientific technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for the years 1989-2000, and expressed their belief it will create preconditions for close cooperation between the two countries' economic enterprises. Bohumil Urban and Djevad Mujezinovic stated central organs will support enterprises implementing the program, particularly by cooperation in production, by establishing joint ventures, and adopting long-term economic agreements.

Dizdarevic Meets Husak 13 April

LD1304161989 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1500 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Today in Prague, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, President of the Republic Gustav Husak and Raif Dizdarevic met at Prague Castle for a final meeting. They were in agreement in praising the positive course and friendly atmosphere of their talks and the exchange of experiences from the approaches of both countries to resolving the current questions of social and economic development. They expressed the conviction that the visit was a significant contribution to the further enrichment of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, particularly in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

Two Czechoslovak-Yugoslav agreements were signed at the close of the joint talks: an operative program for the realization of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period 1988-2000, and an agreement between the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Governments on scientific-technical cooperation.

Later in the afternoon, Raif Dizdarevic and his entourage left for Bratislava. They were welcomed at Bratislava airport by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Ivan Knotek, premier of the Slovak Government, and other representatives.

Visits Bratislava

LD1304180989 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1630 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic arrived in Bratislava this afternoon. Welcoming him at Bratislava Castle was Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. Present at the ceremony were Ignac Janak, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, and Ivan Knotek, Slovak premier.

In his speech, Viliam Salgovic recalled the deep roots of fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries. He gave examples of the rise of Slovakia within Socialist Czechoslovakia in all spheres, primarily in industry, and then praised the developing cooperation with Yugoslav enterprises.

Viliam Salgovic briefed Raif Dizdarevic on the implementation of restructuring in the economic mechanism, which is closely connected with the development of socialist democracy and with restructuring in all spheres of social life.

Meets With Salgovic, Janak

LD1304200889 Prague CTK in English
1857 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Bratislava April 13 (CTK)—Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic and his entourage were welcomed at Bratislava Castle after their arrival here today by Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic in the presence of First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Ignac Janak and Slovak Premier Ivan Knotek.

Also present was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and other Czechoslovak representatives.

Viliam Salgovic highly appreciated Yugoslavia's contribution to the current peace process in Europe and especially its role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Informing his guest of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia and development of socialist democracy, Viliam Salgovic said that the Slovak party and and state bodies unite efforts of all honest citizens seeking prosperity of their country in order to achieve the set goals. He stressed, however, that they will resolutely oppose subversive attempts of reactionary forces striving to parasitize on restructuring and democratization and to abuse the national and religious feelings of the citizens.

Raif Dizdarevic underlined Slovakia's significant place in the history of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations. He said that these relations are further developing at present and pointed out the close friendly ties between Slovakia and Croatia as well as contacts between individual towns.

Departs Bratislava for Warsaw

LD1404083189 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic has concluded his 3-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, which took place at the invitation of President Gustav Husak. He has now left Bratislava for Warsaw.

He was seen off at the airport by Jaromir Johanes, foreign minister; by Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the Republic; by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and by other officials.

Jakes, Delegation Visit Laos, Cambodia

For reportage on the 2-day visit of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and delegation to Laos, including Jakes' meetings with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, see the Laos section of the 12 April East Asia DAILY REPORT. For reportage on the 2-day official visit of the Jakes-led delegation to Cambodia, including Jakes' talks with Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and the text of the joint PRK-CSSR communique, see the Cambodia section of the 13 April East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Environmental Accord Signed With FRG

AU1404072189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 89 p 7

[CTK report: "Attention to the Protection of the Environment"]

[Text] Duesseldorf—Pavel Hrivnak, CSSR first deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, who has arrived in the FRG for a visit, held talks in Duesseldorf on Monday [10 April] with Klaus Toepfer, FRG minister for the environment, nature conservation, and reactor safety.

The conversation focused on the preparation for the talks associated with the initiative of CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec for a meeting of heads of government of neighboring countries. Minister Toepfer appraised the invitation of L. Adamec as a significant step toward resolving environmental issues.

Later, in the presence of P. Hrivnak and K. Toepfer, a procedural protocol was signed on the arrangement between the CSSR and FRG Governments on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection. The protocol contains a working plan and working programs for the years 1989 and 1990. Tasks for these 2 years concern reducing the amount of harmful substances in the atmosphere, the measurement of emissions, and measures and technologies for protecting surface and subterranean waters, measures for establishing the causes of the damaging of forests and measures for their alleviation, measures for forestalling the creation of waste, measures for the utilization and harmless disposal of waste, the ecological surveillance of changes in the environment, and a general environment policy, including legal norms.

Hrivnak Views Talks

AU1304144889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 89 p 7

[CTK report: "Good Basis for Cooperation; CSSR-FRG Ecology"]

[Text] Duesseldorf—Pavel Hrivnak, first CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, who is currently visiting the FRG, inspected on Tuesday [11 April] the exhibits displayed at ENVITEC 89, the sixth international exhibition of environmental protection technology in Duesseldorf.

Together with representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, and the USSR, he took part in a news conference held at the fair. In his opening statement, Klaus Toepfer, FRG minister for the environment, nature conservation, and reactor safety, noted the good foundations of Czechoslovak-West German cooperation in environmental protection.

P. Hrivnak acquainted the journalists with the initiative launched by CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec, i.e. to arrange a meeting of the premiers of neighboring countries to discuss issues of environmental protection.

Later, in a talk with Czechoslovak journalists, he positively evaluated his talks with Klaus Toepfer and the approach of West German authorities to L. Adamec's initiative. He pointed out that prominent foreign firms have very quickly discovered that they can assert themselves in producing equipment used for environmental protection, although they formerly had a different orientation. Unfortunately, we cannot confirm any such activity in our own country. Many enterprises do not want to diversify their production programs, or to become involved in solving environmental problems, P. Hrivnak said.

Slovak National Council Meets on Environment

AU1004143189

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 April on page 1 carries a 1,900-word CTK report entitled "New Laws Passed," on the opening of the 2-day, 13th meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava on 5 April. On 7 April, on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "To Live a Healthy Life in a Healthy Environment," PRAVDA carries a 2,500-word Frantisek Melis report on the 2d and closing day of the meeting. The Bratislava PRAVDA report of 6 April describes the legislation (laws on the Slovak National Council [SNR] order of procedure, on SNR deputies, and on protecting against alcoholism and other addictions, as well as the "legal measures" of the SNR Presidium of 17 February on transgressions against measures to strengthen public order) approved at the Slovak National Council meeting, which is identical with the legislation approved at the 28 February meeting of the Czech National Council. The Bratislava PRAVDA report of 7 April gives an account of the debate on a report on the state of environmental protection in Slovakia, which was delivered by Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of interior and the environment. It also notes that, on the recommendation of the Slovak National Front Central Committee, the SNR meeting elected Stefan Minarik deputy chairman of the Slovak Supreme Court.

Indra on Dialogue With 'Antisocialist' Forces

AU1304135689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 89 p 2

["jt, CTK"-signed Novy Jicin dispatch: "On Topical Tasks of Agriculture and the Food Industry"]

[Excerpts] Novy Jicin (from our correspondent and CTK)—A party-economic seminar on the part played by north Moravian farmers and food industry workers in the restructuring of the economic mechanism was held at Jesenik nad Odrou on Tuesday [11 April]. The seminar was attended by Alois Indra, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. [passage omitted]

Alois Indra devoted a portion of his address to some aspects of the current internal political situation. He said, among other things: We continue to come across our enemies' criticism of the results of our work. They accuse us of nonadherence to the democratic rights of citizens. Where do they get the moral right to do so? We must also prudently respond to all kinds of "advice." Some people are proposing to us that we "improve" socialism by the free play of market forces. However, we cannot give up centralized, medium- and long-term planning, which is one of the major merits of the socialist society.

We keep hearing certain advice from various antisocialist groups in our country. They are forcing some kind of a "dialogue" on us. With whom and on what are we supposed to conduct a dialogue? With those who after the January 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee led our policy into a blind alley? We know, after all, what sort of people we are dealing with. These people are supposed to bring us new thinking? The "Lessons Drawn from the Critical Developments in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" already have given a clear answer to these questions. We will continue to conduct a dialogue with people who wish to participate in a dedicated manner in fulfilling present-day tasks in our socialist society, with workers, farmers, and members of the working intelligentsia.

In political work it is essential to make a more effective use of all the fundamental ideas from Comrade Milos Jakes' speech at the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, to develop socialism at the level of current needs and our possibilities, to explore new ways and methods of tackling problems, and to defend the principles of the socialist system.

Foreign Ministry on Afghanistan Situation

LD1304193689 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Prague April 13 (CTK)—The present development around Afghanistan poses a serious threat to territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan, to peace and security in the whole region, a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry statement on Afghanistan said today.

The document pointed out that only through strict observance of the Geneva agreements signed on April 14, 1988, further dangerous escalation of tension in this part of the world can be prevented. Czechoslovakia fully supports concrete proposals for a political solution to the situation submitted by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. It regards a consistent discussion about the fulfilment of the Geneva agreements at a U.N. Security

Council session, which would consider the possibility of taking joint steps in the framework of the international community towards a speedy political solution to the conflict, as extremely significant, the statement stressed.

The experience from the fulfilment of the Geneva agreements shows that the adopted commitments were honestly discharged by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the statement pointed out, adding that this, however, cannot be said about other signatories. Through their stands they allow the continuation of efforts at an armed solution to the Afghan question, and attempts to overthrow the Afghan Government by force.

Fighting for Jalalabad and other Afghan towns prove that the forces interested in destabilization of the country go on with intervention and active participation in the conflict. These forces follow their interests and reject the policy of national reconciliation regardless of tragical consequences for Afghanistan, the statement said.

Talks With Vatican Delegation Open in Prague

AU1304131489 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Apr 89 p 1

["(re)"-signed report: "Apostolic Nuntius Received by V. Janku"]

[Text] According to information supplied by Czechoslovak television, official talks between a Vatican delegation led by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, apostolic nuntius on a special mission, and a Czechoslovak Government delegation headed by V. Janku, deputy minister and director of the Federal Government Secretariat for Church Affairs, opened in Prague yesterday [11 April]. The Vatican delegation has arrived for a visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak side.

Condolences Sent to USSR on Submarine Sinking

AU1404072389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Condolences to Moscow"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, sent Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a letter of condolence with the following text:

Dear comrades, we received with great sorrow the report on the tragic accident on board the Soviet nuclear submarine which resulted in the loss of life. Allow us to express our deepest sympathy to you and to the bereaved families.

Food Minister Comments on Slusovice Methods

AU1304122489

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 11 April on page 3 carries the 1,800-word fourth installment of replies by Jaromir Algayer, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, to readers' questions about the "new economic mechanism" which took effect in the "agriculture-food complex" at the beginning of this year. The replies are published under the headline "On the New Economic Mechanism in the Agriculture-Food Complex." In one question, Zdenek Vasica of Brno asks "to what extent the Slusovice example can be employed in other organizations of agriculture and the food industry."

In his reply, Algayer says: "I think that it is not so much a question of the 'Slusovice example' as a question of the Slusovice experience in in-house enterprise organization and management. The Slusovice farmers have worked out, and successfully implement in practice, modern, flexible, and highly effective approaches to enterprise management, regardless of whether this concerns production and marketing, the application of the advances of science and technology, capital investment, and so forth. The system of material and moral motivation of the cooperative's members, of cadre work, and also of social policy is well thought-out. These experiences have been publiclized many times in various forms, a great many groups have toured the cooperative, and a number of experts have been directly trained at the enterprise, mainly in the form of short work assignments. Nevertheless, the application in the general agricultural practice of experiences thus acquired is rather rare, and it use in its comprehensive form is virtually nonexistent. The main reason is the great requirements which this system places on the management staff. However, the restructuring of the economic mechanism creates a new situation in this regard, making it possible, among other things, to apply experience from Slusovice."

Propaganda Cooperation With Bulgarian Agency

AU1304154089 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Information" column]

[Text] Stefan Petrov, general director of the Bulgarian press agency SOFIAPRESS, and Vladimir Vipler, central director of the press agency ORBIS, signed a working cooperation protocol covering the next 2 years, in Prague yesterday [11 April]. The protocol contains the main directions of the two agencies' cooperation in propaganda activity, especially concerning the presentation of important changes brought about in the two countries by restructuring.

SED, SPD Discuss Local Policy Issues

AU1304131789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—An exchange of information and opinions between representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] at the local policymaking level begins Wednesday [11 April] in Cologne. The meeting was arranged by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD and of the SPD Bundestag Group.

The several-day talks will focus on the responsibility and possibilities of the SED and the SPD at the local policymaking level to promote peace, disarmament, and detente. The exchange of ideas concerning the future of the cities and its inhabitants, the development of a local policy that is close to the citizens, and the further shaping of sister cities are also on the agenda. The SED delegation, which includes leading local politicians, scientists, and state officials, is headed by Klaus Sorgenicht, director of the State and Legal Matters Department attached to the SED Central Committee, and member of the GDR State Council.

Rettner Visits W. Berlin at SPD Invitation

LD1304204889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (West)—Guenter Rettner, SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee member and Central Committee department head, visited Berlin (West) on Thursday at the invitation of the chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] Group in the National Assembly, Dimar Staffelt. He was received for a talk by the governing mayor and SPD regional chairman, Walter Momper. Guenter Rettner conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Walter Momper reciprocated.

In the talk, conducted in an open and constructive atmosphere, questions concerning the joint responsibility of both parties for the preservation of peace was discussed. There was agreement that the existing opportunities for the development of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Berlin (West) must be fully utilized. A meeting between Guenter Rettner and the executive SPD committee in the National Assembly also passed in this spirit.

The talk was attended on the SPD side by the parliamentary group chairman Dr Ditmar Staffelt; the parliamentary party manager, Horst-Achim Kern; and the deputy parliamentary group chairpersons Helga Korthaase, Elga Kampfhenkel, Gerd Loeffler, Dr Joachim Niklas and the Deputy Harry Ristock. Dr Siegfried Ransch, departmental head of the SED Central Committee, was also present on the SED side.

Guenter Rettner attended the session of the National Assembly as a guest on the occasion of the delivery of the government statement by governing Mayor Walter Momper.

SPD Members Meet Sciences Academy Delegation

LD1304205389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A further round of discussions has begun today on Lake Scharmuetzel near Berlin between the SPD's basic values commission and the Academy of Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee.

At the suggestion of the SED, the 3-day meeting will deal with issues of human rights. The SED delegation is being led by Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee, and the SPD delegation is being led by the SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler.

SED, SPD Representatives Meet in Cologne

LD1304175789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Cologne (ADN)—The joint responsibility of local politicians of the two German states for peace and detente is the focus of a several-day exchange of information and views between SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and SPD [Social Democratic Party] representatives which is currently taking place in Cologne. The meeting between GDR mayors, academics, and state officials and SPD local politicians had been agreed on by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel.

At a reception on Thursday, Hans-Jochen Vogel praised the document adopted by the two parties entitled "On the Battle of the Ideologies and Joint Security," which also provided important indicators for this meeting. He described the meeting between local politicians as a product of normalization between the GDR and FRG and referred in this connection also to the growing number of sister city agreements.

During the consultations the head of the SED delegation, Klaus Sorgenicht, head of the State and Legal Matters Department in the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, referred to the contribution of the representatives of towns and communities to the strengthening of peace and confidence-building between the two German states.

SPD Young Socialists Visit FDJ, Hold Talks

AU1304125789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A delegation of the Federal Executive Committee of the Working Group of the Young Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] arrived on a 3-day visit to Berlin on Monday [10 April] at the invitation of the Central

Council of the Free German Youth [FDJ]. During an initial exchange of views at the FDJ Central Council building, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Susi Moebeck, chairwoman of the Young Socialists, discussed topical issues concerning the work of their organizations and questions regarding future cooperation in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. Susi Moebeck gave a lecture to FDJ officials on the Young Socialists' work in implementing the basic rights of the young generation in the FRG. During their stay, the visitors will familiarize themselves with the FDJ's work in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and with the youth policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Krenz Receives Delegation Leader

AU1304134689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 89 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, met for an exchange of views with Susi Moebeck, chairwoman of the Working Group of the Young Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] in Berlin on Tuesday [11 April].

The partners in the talk concurred that the young generation's most important task is to contribute to making peace more secure and to promoting the process of disarmament and detente. At a time when signs of an improvement in international relations are beginning to emerge, it is necessary to mobilize all forces to make irreversible the process that has been initiated. Egon Krenz stressed that the hope for a world without nuclear arms and without all weapons of mass destruction is a challenge for all of mankind, particularly for the young generation whose future will be directly affected by this.

Susi Moebeck mentioned the joint initiatives between the Working Group of the Young Socialists of the SPD and the Free German Youth [FDJ], aimed at not permitting the start of another war on German soil. Just as the FDJ does, her organization is also strongly opposed to any attempt to modernize nuclear short-range missiles because this would carry the risk of another round of the arms race. [passage omitted]

Kleiber, Austria's Riegler Discuss Relations

LD1304194289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—SED Politburo member Guenther Kleiber, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the Austrian federal minister of agriculture and forestry, Josef Riegler, praised the traditional cooperation of their states as a result of the positive development of trusting relations between the GDR and Austria. During a talk in Berlin on Thursday they expressed their determination to further intensify work in the sphere of the agricultural and forestry industry. The relations between their countries are marked by stability, dynamism, and respect for mutual interests. Their continued positive development was reflected in the lively political dialogue as well as the development of trade and economic relations and the deepening of cultural and scientific exchanges.

It was noted in agreement that the flourishing cooperation between the GDR and Austria should be further shaped to mutual advantage and in the interests of the preservation of peace, and that political dialogue should be continued and expanded.

The talk was attended by the GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and food industry, Bruno Lietz, at whose invitation Josef Riegler is paying an official visit to the GDR.

Agricultural Accord Signed

LD1304205289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR and Austria want to deepen their scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of agricultural, forestry, and food industries. This was underlined by the relevant Ministers Bruno Lietz and Josef Riegler on Thursday during the signing of the protocol on agricultural cooperation in 1989 and 1990.

The two sides regard it as necessary to further develop their cooperation in the exchange of information, methods, and results of scientific research and of crops and livestock breeding. The main points of emphasis were sugar beet and fertilizer research and livestock breeding and forestry. They discussed starting an exchange of trainee agricultural students in 1990. [passage omitted]

FDGB Chairman Visits Cuba, Discusses Ties

AU1304143789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 89 p 5

[Text] Havana (ADN)—Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) and member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), met with Jose R. Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], for a friendly talk in Havana on Tuesday [11 April]. During the exchange of opinions, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, the partners in the talk paid tribute to the high level of the diverse relations between the SED and the PCC, as well as the two countries' mass organizations. Harry Tisch reported on the resolutions of the seventh session of the SED Central Committee. He pointed out the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy which he evaluated as the basic and decisive characteristic of socialism in the GDR. The trade unionists have contributed much to implementing this policy and think that it effectively represents the

interests of all working people. According to the principle "Participate in Planning, in Working, in Governing," they use the comprehensive rights of codetermination guaranteed to them, he said.

In the talk, Jose R. Machado Ventura expressed his satisfaction at the suffrage granted to foreign citizens by the GDR. Many Cubans who work in the GDR at present can also benefit from this regulation, it was stated.

Both politicians affirmed their countries' determination to continue to consistently advocate the securing of peace and efficient steps of disarmament. They stressed their undiminished commitment to the elimination of regional conflicts. The initiated solution of the conflicts in Central America, southern Africa, and other regions has a positive influence on the international climate, they stated.

Water Economy Cooperation Pact Signed With Cuba
LD1304203889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A working plan for further scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Cuba on water economy was agreed upon in Berlin on Thursday. The joint efforts are aimed, above all, at projects such as the development of new biotechnological processes and equipment for the processing of drinking water and cleaning of effluent. More intensive cooperation in developing design of effective plants for the careful utilization of water resources in industry, for irrigating agricultural land, and for protecting water is also planned.

The document was signed by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of the environment, and Jorge Luis Aspiolea Roig, president of the Cuban water management authority.

Nuclear Information Agreement With Sweden
LD1404093789 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1704 MT 12 Apr 89

[Summary] A nuclear radiation protection government agreement between the GDR and Sweden was signed on 12 April in Stockholm. The government agreement envisages mutual information in case of nuclear accidents and exchanges of data on nuclear power plants and information about measured unusual increase of radioactive fallout caused by third parties. GDR State Secretary George Sitzlack termed the agreement an important contribution to the creation of a regional radiation protection system in Europe.

'Arafat Thanks Honecker for Election Greetings
AU1304144789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 89 p 1

[Message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman and president of the State of Palestine, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "'Arafat's Message to Erich Honecker"]

[Text] State of Palestine
PLO
The president

To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council
Berlin
Tunis, 3 April 1989

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

On behalf of the government and the people of Palestine, on behalf of the PLO, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey to you, esteemed comrade, to your militant party, your esteemed government, and your friendly people our profound thanks and our great appreciation for the congratulatory message you sent me on the occasion of my election to president of the State of Palestine.

It is a great responsibility that I am accepting in this decisive historic stage of our people's struggle against colonialism and occupation. It requires all conceivable help and support by our brothers and friends. I am firmly convinced that you will stand at our side as you have always done and that you will support our people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

On this occasion I assure you of the determination of our Palestinian Arab people to continue their just struggle and their glorious intifadah for an end to the Israeli occupation and for the establishment of their independent state with Jerusalem as the capital city.

I thank you, esteemed Comrade Chairman, and through you the party, the government, and the people of the GDR for your firm and principled attitude of help and support at the side of our people's just struggle to regain and exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return and self-determination and to establish their independent state with Jerusalem as the capital city. On this occasion, I assure you that we are firmly determined to further deepen the relations of solidarity and friendship between our two friendly people.

I wish you good health, happiness, and well-being in leading your friendly people in implementing their goals, and I wish you progress and prosperity.

My deep gratitude and cordial best wishes to you, esteemed friend!

Revolution until victory!

Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Council

Further on New MSZMP Politburo Composition

Party Spokesman on Changes

LD1304215489 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Correspondent Laszlo Juszt report on news conference by party spokesman Laszlo Major on 13 April; place not given; correspondents' questions read by unidentified speaker and Major's answers read by Juszt]

[Text] [Announcer] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee session and its decisions are still the focus of foreign attention. The great interest is also indicated by the fact that many people attended today's international news conference. Correspondent Laszlo Juszt was also there:

[Juszt] At the briefing, party spokesman Laszlo Major took the questions of the 100- to 120-member audience of international journalists. Some 45-50 questions were asked, and they received immediate replies.

A question from REUTER: Do you feel that with the departure of the three Politburo members Janos Berecz, Janos Lukacs, and Istvan Szabo, the danger of a party split has been successfully avoided?

[Answer] A party split would not have depended on these three men. By the way, they left the Politburo for different reasons.

A question from OTLET: Is it true that Judit Csehak already resigned her Politburo seat 8 months ago?

[Answer] You should ask her that.

REUTER also asked: Was there talk at the Central Committee session of changes in the government?

[Answer] The Central Committee did not debate restructuring the government.

A question from RUDE PRAVO: In today's NEPSZABADSAG, Karoly Grosz twice criticized the party's ideological work. Is this connected with the departure of Janos Berecz?

[Answer] There is no connection between this departure and the party's ideological work. In many recent cases, we dealt with putting out fires, so there was no time for serious ideological work.

The BBC asked: What were the reasons for the departures of Janos Lukacs, Janos Berecz, and Istvan Szabo?

[Answer] I do not think they would take it kindly if I were to reply for them. I suggest that you ask them personally.

KEPES HET asked: Did the Central Committee initiate resignations from the Secretariat?

[Answer] I feel there is a misunderstanding, for the Central Committee has not had a secretariat since last year, so there was nothing to abolish. There are secretaries who are responsible for individual areas. Their fate was not even discussed here yesterday. Their Politburo membership has ended, but Janos Berecz will continue to supervise his previous responsibilities, and Janos Lukacs also will fulfill his tasks until he is elected to his new position.

MAGYAR HIRLAP asked: Can the formation of a conservative platform be expected?

[Answer] I do not know; you should ask them. It is my feeling, by the way, that nowadays there is platform inflation.

THE INDEPENDENT asked: Rumor has it that a Hungarian Communist Party has been formed. If this is true, would you sit down with them at the negotiating table?

[Answer] I can answer a hypothesis only with a hypothesis, for we do not possess any information that it has, in reality, been formed. However, if I take historical tradition into account, then even if it has been formed, it obviously has been formed as an underground movement—and we could not sit down with them in this way.

Radio Free Europe correspondent Laszlo Kasza asked: Did those persons who are now out of the Politburo hinder the work?

[Answer] I can reply with a comparison. If conversation between two people speaking foreign languages is carried out through an interpreter, it is slower than if they spoke to each other directly, without an interpreter. Now, instead of 11 people, the 9 Politburo members will obviously speak less.

Further on News Conference

LD1304211189 Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—On Thursday [13 April] evening, party spokesman Laszlo Major answered Hungarian and foreign journalists' questions about the Central Committee session held on April 12 in Budapest.

He stressed there was no mention of a split within the party: The members of the Central Committee consider the discussions by reform circles in Kecskemet this Saturday a manifestation of the strengthening of the new brand of unity.

Imre Pozsgay, Mr Major said, has been commissioned by the Central Committee to assist the formation of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] manifesto at professional discussions, something which has so far

been neglected. Up to now, this had fallen to the Central Committee, whereas now the Political Committee would also play a role in this. He added the nationwide conference of party secretaries convened for Friday would not, in any way, be a counter-discussion.

Several questions were put in connection with the confines of the freedom of platform. The spokesman said the freedom of platform was reflected in the formation of individual local reform circles, at the same time, an incidental, horizontal association of reform circles was considered factionalism, something the HSWP could not accept.

The HSWP has given up its ambition to be an ideological party which subordinates practice to proclaimed principles.

Answering another question, he said the Central Committee session had not raised the issue of a government transformation.

Mr Major brought the news conference to a close by saying that a more advanced debating style had begun to emerge within the HSWP in the course of the past few weeks, parallel to a regaining of confidence by the membership, withdrawals seem to have taken a downward trend.

Berecz Views Dismissal, Future

LD1304194189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Interview with Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz by correspondent Szabolcs Udvarhelyi; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] In yesterday's "Evening Magazine" program, we reported that the Central Committee did not name Janos Berecz to the new Politburo. Szabolcs Udvarhelyi asked the Central Committee secretary about the circumstances of that decision:

[Udvarhelyi] Party spokesman Laszlo Major said that some people did not want to nominate themselves for membership in the Politburo, and others, well, were not elected. Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz, to which category did you belong?

[Berecz] I was not nominated by the nominating committee into the newly composed Politburo.

[Udvarhelyi] Was any reason given for this, or is it at all customary to give reasons as to who is nominated and who is not, and why?

[Berecz] The political culture, in which reasons would be given openly as to why changes are necessary, is developing with great difficulty. We tell arguments to each other, but we do not tell the real reasons yet.

[Udvarhelyi] Finally, how do you judge this change? What I mean is, different evaluations of it have already been disclosed all over the world, and the Western press almost unanimously declares, for example, that this now means the forging ahead of the so-called reform wing in the newly composed Politburo.

[Berecz] In my opinion, it is not possible to classify in this way either yesterday's or today's Politburo, for the decision formed in the debates was always unified. Therefore, I do not know whether people supported it according to which wing they belonged to or whether they supported it according to their individual convictions, but everyone did support it. I would say this, for one thing.

On the other hand, people get to know one another by living together—that is, how each participates in such a body, and what sort of concepts, trend, or behavior he represents. In order to pass judgement in this respect, 5-10 months have to pass. To my way of thinking, from this point of view, the composition did not change fundamentally.

[Udvarhelyi] How do you evaluate the Politburo that resigned? I ask this because, if I am right, it never has happened in the history of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party that the Politburo collectively declared its resignation, not at a party conference or congress, where it must resign anyway, but—how should I put it?—at an ordinary Central Committee session. This is somehow a sign of self-criticism.

[Berecz] Well, I would more precisely say that the Politburo did not resign, but that it proposed that the Central Committee choose a new Politburo. This is because in terms of internal consultations, it became clear that we had no reason to resign, but if there is a need for a regrouping of teams, then the agreement and understanding for the general secretary's attaining a new team increase.

[Udvarhelyi] You are still a Central Committee secretary in charge of a very important sector. How do you see your personal future? Let me ask you - forgive me, for you still are a professional politician, after all—when you leave such a supreme leading body, then somehow, do you not feel uncomfortable?

[Berecz] Of course I do. I am a human thing, but I reassure you, as I said before, in this case I do not wish to deal with the same area that I have dealt with so far. They have to look for and find a new man for that, and we will see what will happen to me.

[Udvarhelyi] Forgive me, but obviously, you also have a say in what you are going to do, so presumably you have some sort of idea about your future if you do not want to manage social policy, which you have been doing up to this point.

[Berecz] I have an idea. If this meets with the approval of the collective leading body, then I will carry it out with goodwill.

Jasso on Party Members Considering Break
LD1304212489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] According to Mihaly Jasso, who was elected to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Politburo, there still are party members who are considering breaking with the party. They are the people who still cannot follow the changes. Their perception, according to Mihaly Jasso, is worse than at the time the MSZMP proclaimed monolithic unity.

Advisory Body Agrees to Probe of Nagy Trial
LD1304190289 Budapest MTI in English 1648 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—The advisory body to the Council of Ministers held a session on April 11 at which Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister, took part.

At the request of Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, the body discussed the government's responsibilities over reburying Imre Nagy and his comrades, and evaluated the measures the government had recently taken in this matter.

On the basis of information from Justice Minister Kalman Kulcsar and a far-reaching debate, the advisory body agrees that the judicial authorities—on the basis of an earlier government resolution to review show-trials—should look into the Imre Nagy trial. They want the review to be thorough, but done as fast as possible, so that a satisfactory general solution can be found after the examination of other trials conducted in the same period.

The body would welcome a decision to review the penal code in respect of anti-state offences, and would propose the abolition of capital punishment in such cases.

They worked out a detailed proposal as to further governmental measures in connection with the burial, suggesting that before taking steps, the government should consult the relatives involved and those still alive who were sentenced in the trial, as well as the Committee for Historical Justice.

Government Devalues Forint by 6 Percent
LD1304172689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Starting tomorrow, the forint is to be devalued by 6 percent in relation to convertible currencies. This was decided by the government at its extraordinary session today. The communique issued minutes ago argues that the economic and financial data of the 1st quarter deviate considerably from the development planned for 1989, and that the present situation gravely threatens internal and external balance relations.

The government, in the interests of developing the economy, considers it essential to preserve the country's creditworthiness. The unfavorable processes are manifesting themselves primarily in the convertible balance of payments, the development of the budget deficit, and the acceleration of the outflow of wages. If adequate measures are not taken, the budget deficit could be greater than planned by up to 15 billion forints, and the balance of payments deficit also shows a similarly bad possibility.

The communique states that in dollar-accounted trade, imports in March increased by around 20 percent—an extraordinary amount.

The population's 1st-quarter consumption of foreign currency—which is set aside for purposes of tourism but which is in practice used to purchase goods—also increased dynamically in connection with the introduction of the international passport and with the favorable traffic customs regulations.

According to the government, people's fundamental economic interests demand that the use of foreign currency for goods purchases be curtailed. It hopes to accomplish this both by making customs regulations more severe and by adjusting the forint exchange rate.

The communique emphasizes, however, that the government continues to desire to ensure the satisfaction of foreign currency demands really connected with tourism. For this, both the individual tourist allowance and the traveling-expense allocation will be raised in proportion to the devaluation.

As a consequence of the forint devaluation, prices will increase more rapidly than the government expected hitherto. At the same time, the further increase of prices fixed by the authorities will be minimalized. For this reason, the production prices of energy will not increase this year, nor will the prices of most public services. However, the effect of the devaluation will be that the price of imported goods, depending on the demand for them, will increase starting in the 2d quarter.

Communique Issued on Tourism Allocations
LD1304214489 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—The financial conditions for travelling abroad and the foreign currency allocations for private trips, including travelling expenses, which come into effect on April 14, are stipulated in the following communique, issued with respect to the announced 6-per-cent devaluation of the forint:

The fixed dollar allocation for tourism over a three-year period is 22,500 forints.

For those under the age of 14, the dollar equivalent of 3,000 forints will be allocated each year.

Travelling expenses for the three-year period will be 15,400 forints, which includes the sum of 7,100 forints to be allocated in foreign currency for the purchase of petrol for cars.

Travellers who availed themselves of their currency allocation in 1987, which means that they are not entitled to draw more this year, can still purchase the equivalent of 3,000 forints in foreign currency in 1989.

Dismantling of 4 km of Border Fence Planned
LD1304194989 Budapest MTI in English 1843 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—The removal of the border alarm system in the region of Koszeg, western Hungary, is to start on May 2.

The electronic signalling system and the double wire fence will first tentatively pulled down on a 4-kilometre stretch of the border. [sentence as received] But, as Border Guard Colonel Istvan Nemeth, district commander, pointed out at a coordinating meeting held in Szombathely, the competent state and council authorities propose that the government continue the work as soon as possible.

The reason for the meeting was that the Border Guards would not be capable of pulling down the 120-km-long alarm system on their own. The nine business units and the seven councils of the region are to carry out this complex task with the participation of the local community.

The signalling system, installed in 1967, will be fully removed by January 1, 1991. The government is soon to discuss the issue.

Further on Grosz Speech in Zahony 3 April
LD1004153289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Grosz passages recorded]

[Text] Today in Zahony, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, awarded the diploma of the Presidential Council—this diploma declares the settlement to be a town—to the leaders of the newly formed town at a festive council meeting. The MSZMP Central Committee general secretary delivered a 45-minute speech. Andras Kerekes reports:

[Kerekes] Self-government and development for villages and towns. This is what we could read on one of the boards of the railway assembly shop. And the place from which this message was sent, as a message to the nation, is Zahony, one of the largest dry-land ports in Europe. It is now a town starting today. Its is not known only for being a railway junction, however. In his introduction, Karoly Grosz immediately referred to the fact that the representatives of many nations live together in this region. And, although borders have changed often, the cohabitation of nations has remained. Its role is extraordinarily significant because, he says, there is no other road in the Carpathian basin than cooperation.

[Grosz] I quote from Bela Bartok: My leading idea, ever since I found I was a composer—and I am fully aware of it—is the idea of nations becoming brothers, with a brotherhood against all wars and discord. A long, hard road leads to the realization of Bartok's dream. But such a road does exist, and there is no other road for our peoples who live together along the Danube in the Carpathian basin.

It is the obligation of all of us and in the interest of the people living here that the geographical proximity should also be a spiritual proximity of rich and diverse cooperation. I emphasize this out of my conviction concerning the timeliness of the radical modernization of cooperation. I can see today—even compared to our existing possibilities—how weak these ties are.

[Kerekes] Of course, Zahony points primarily to Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation. In this connection, Karoly Grosz referred to the difficulties of the past period and to the fact that, above all, clearer price relations and a more modern structure are necessary in order for the tensions to be removed. This is all the more desirable because Hungarian-Soviet political cooperation is free of problems. In the long term, this can also be achieved with all our other neighbors. This is also necessary because if we are not united, then we can only stay in the shared house of Europe for a short time. We can only be permanent tenants together.

He discussed the national sensitivity of others and the fact that the values of others have to be respected. Today there is not a single country whose interests will be harmed by the efforts of Magyardom to catch up with European civilization. On the contrary.

He then outlined the sub-Carpathian visit which will immediately follow his agenda in Zahony.

[Grosz] I believe that the way in which Hungarian-Soviet small border traffic is developing is exemplary. The free contacts between peoples and the mutual visits enrich us in the most noble way. We see that compared to earlier years, the possibility for the Hungarian nationalities to cultivate their cultural traditions and to preserve their independent character and values has improved.

It is my conviction that this is also in the interest of the Soviet Union and of the communities of other nationalities living in this region. For us Hungarians, this is very

satisfying, for important chapters of the history of our country were written near here, and an inalienable part of our culture was created here over the centuries.

I confess that I am very happy, not only as a politician, but also personally, that shortly after this dedication I will be able to visit Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, and Beregovo. I am looking forward to these visits. I am certain that this short visit will also benefit our countries and our peoples.

[Kerekes] Karoly Grosz discussed the March festivities and also the significance of liberation. He confronted the unhistorical view, the—as he said—evil standard which, for a long time, has condemned the Hungarian people with the sin of being the last hangers-on [az utolso csatlos]. He then said that at the same time, the Hungarian people had missed great opportunities by copying in a serving manner unsuccessful models. We have recognized this now, and measures are being introduced which can help to utilize every opportunity.

The economic situation is very critical, the general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee warned.

[Grosz] The pressure bearing down on the country is enormous. The convertible debt stock is increasing significantly and beyond our intentions. We are close to the limit with the scale of our debt becoming unmanageable. In the coming months, the economic leadership will be forced to subordinate everything else to preventing an upset of the delicate equilibrium. The introduction of new measures which will spoil the general good feeling is inevitable. On top of this, the size and effectiveness of value production has fallen behind the level desired.

There is no ideological obstacle to renewing the methods of production. However, a backward mentality, a lack of money, insecurity concerning our foreign-economic surroundings, fear of the human consequences, the obsolete infrastructure—and I could go on listing these for a long time—limit the more determined process of economic reform.

[Kerekes] In conclusion, Karoly Grosz called for national unity and a national joining of forces to allow the country to escape its difficult position. Fundamental and far-reaching changes are needed. We have to distance ourselves from the faulty practices of the past 1 and ½ decades. He emphasized that even in this difficult situation, the MSZMP trusts that it will be able to emerge victorious, and indeed stronger, from the election struggle. The MSZMP wants democracy and building on all the results achieved by other social systems. At the same time, it wants even more: It seeks to attain socialism and it wants to reform the established system thoroughly.

There is a need for a new national consensus. The most important question now is the modernization of the economy. This is why the MSZMP offers cooperation to everyone who approaches the questions of vital national significance with due responsibility, Karoly Grosz concluded.

Grosz Presents Award to MSZMP Official

LD1004140289 Budapest MTI in English
1150 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)—The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary to Geza Kotai, head of the Department of International Party Relations of the Central Committee for the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP].

Mr Kotai got the honour for his successful work and public activity. The award was presented by HSWP General Secretary Karoly Grosz on Monday [10 April].

News Conference on 6 April Ministers Session

LD0704105389 Budapest MTI in English
0038 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)—At its session on Thursday [6 April], the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed reports on the bills on regulating referenda and popular initiatives, the new management and organizational system of social insurance, and the report on the implementation of the law on youth. The Council of Ministers decided to submit the reports to the National Assembly.

The Council of Ministers approved the amendment proposals on the utilization of the employment fund and retirement with the waiving of the age-limit for employment. The Council of Ministers set up the College of the National Minorities affiliated to the government.

The government passed a principal decision on Hungary joining the international protocol regulating the emission of nitric oxides.

Government spokesman Gyorgy Marosan said at the international press conference following the session of the Council of Ministers that the government is to submit the bill on regulating referenda and popular initiatives to the June session of the National Assembly. The spokesman announced that Minister of State Imre Pozsgay is the president of the College of National Minorities.

Gyula Borics, state secretary of the Ministry of Justice, who attended the press briefing, discussed the bill on referenda and popular initiatives. Mr Borics said that the announcement of a referendum has to be initiated by the president of the Republic, the Council of Ministers, at least 50 National Assembly MPs, or at least 50,000 citizens. Announcing a referendum is compulsory if the

National Assembly wishes to amend the Constitution in part or fundamentally, furthermore if it is requested by 100,000 or 150,000 citizens. The decision on the latter will be put to debate. The rules of announcing and organizing referenda are essentially the same as the rules of election.

Mr Borics also said that, according to the bill, laws on the budget, the central tax forms, the decisions in personnel issues, and the fulfilment of obligations accepted in international contracts, and the laws that announce the contracts, cannot be put to referenda. This would apply to international contracts signed in the future, however, under a section referenda cannot be announced on issues on fulfilling the obligations arising from international contracts already concluded.

In answer to a question on whether the bill on referenda excludes holding a referendum on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage, Mr Borics said that under the bill, no referendum could be announced on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros issue. With respect to the possibility of announcing a referendum on international contracts, the state secretary stressed that the possible cancelling of such contracts would harm the international evaluation of Hungary and undermine the country's credit. In spite of this however, as Gabcikovo-Nagymaros remains in the focus of attention, efforts are being made to include a bridging text amendment to the law which would not finally close the issue.

"According to reports, a government crisis is in the making in the wake of erroneous decisions", said the correspondent of the Veszprem County "NAPLO" (Diary), "as several members of the Council of Ministers allegedly do not hold the anti-inflation policy of the government to be sufficiently effective". He went on to ask whether the reports were true. According to the government spokesman, one should not discuss erroneous decisions at a time when the government has to choose between bad or not as bad possibilities. Mr Marosan said he had no knowledge about the government crisis in the making, although he acknowledged that there was certain debate among the members of government with respect to issues of inflation. In answer to a question by the correspondent of "MAGYAR HIRLAP", Mr Marosan said that in the knowledge of the data, the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros construction has to be completed. Parliament will receive a thorough, precise, and accurate report on this question, and pass a final decision.

Answering a question on the extensively presented Soviet troop withdrawal plans, Mr Marosan said that, according to his knowledge, the withdrawal of Soviet troops will begin on April 25 and will be completed by the end of June.

In connection with a question on the exhumation of the remains of Imre Nagy and his associates, Mr Borics said that the exhumation procedure was completed on Wednesday [5 April], and identification of the remains is now in progress. The burial of Imre Nagy and his associates will be public. Mr Borics also said it is not precisely known where Imre Nagy and his associates were executed, and presumed the verdict was carried out in the prison in Kozma Street.

Szuros Meets Budapest Parliamentary Deputies

AU1204100989 Budapest MTI in English 2109 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 10/04/1989—Budapest MPs held a discussion on the current questions of parliamentary work with the participation of Matyas Szuros, speaker of parliament on Monday [10 April].

They discussed if the National Assembly in its current composition was suitable for passing the new constitution. Matyas Szuros said the prevailing National Assembly received its mandate in a legitimate way but it can be questioned if its composition corresponds to the interest lines of society. Mr Szuros pointed out, however, that political differentiation has already begun within the National Assembly.

He stressed the present National Assembly was suitable for the making and passing of the fundamental law, provided it takes into consideration all the proposals of the preliminary wide-ranging social and specialist debates, as well as of various groups and parties. As the laws on assembly and association are of European standard, the National Assembly can be considered a suitable legislative body for the passing of progressive laws.

Budapest District Committees Hold Conferences

LD0804212289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Apr 89

[Text] Party conferences were held in two large working districts of the capital, in Csepel and in Angyalfoeld.

The committee of the 21st district, that is of Csepel, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], has decided only after 3 months of debate to convene the district party conference urged by the majority of the membership. In today's debate, several people criticized the party committee because it became insecure and because it did not recognize the need for change. For this reason, trust in the MSZMP and its leaders has further decreased.

The Csepel party conference also elected Mihaly Toth to head the 21st district committee of the MSZMP, in place of Antal Ernszt, former first secretary.

In Angyalfoeld, in the late hours of the evening, the party committee elected Adam Angyal, general manager of the Ganz-Danubius ship and crane building factory, as first secretary of the district party committee. The new first secretary will carry out the duties of the post without remuneration.

Demonstration Staged in Central Budapest

AU1104170589 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 5 Apr 89 p 10

[Text] Some 10 to 15 young people staged a demonstration in the inner city on 4 April. They carried banners which said that the Russian-language expression "occupation" [okupacija] used by the Soviet military leadership during military operations in Hungary in 1945 was not identical to the word liberation that has been in use for the past 44 years. Their slogans also mentioned the fact that the Turks had occupied Hungary for 150 years, while....

Police did not disperse the demonstration, which was held without a permit, and only confiscated some banners and checked some people's personal documents.

Journalists Federation Protests Romanian Action

AU1004124089 Budapest MTI in English 1904 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 07/04/ 1989—The National Federation of Hungarian Journalists (MUOSZ) has protested over the provocation of the Romanian authorities against Hungarian journalists.

As reported, the Romanian authorities made it impossible for the television crew of Hungarian television to travel to Soviet Moldavia as transit passengers in Romania. The Federation of Hungarian Journalists considers this procedure the suppression of publicity, and violation of the freedom of press. It protests against all conduct and activities with which the Romanian authorities prevented the Hungarian journalists in their activity carried out in the interest of publicity.

Soviet Foreign Trade Bank Opens in Budapest

AU1104143789 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Apr 89 p 5

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank has opened an independent branch in Budapest. Director Sergey Fomin said that the branch would carry out independent banking and commercial tasks and would basically deal with representation and agency activities. There was a need for the opening of such a branch in order to promote the development of direct contacts between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises. The branch will advise Soviet foreign trade enterprises on preparing their business agreements.

USSR Health Minister Addresses Officials

LD1104114289 Budapest MTI in English 0936 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 11, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—In an effort to streamline its health system, the Soviet Union is raising its health-related spending, setting up regional health associations, diagnostic centres and giving more practical training to medical students, said Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, minister of health of the Soviet Union, addressing a meeting with Hungarian health officials in the Hungarian Ministry of Welfare and Health on Monday [10 April].

Mr Chazov is honouring the invitation of the ministry and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences which awarded him a diploma of honorary membership.

At variance with the current practice of regional distribution of health funds, health benefits will be provided on a per capita basis in the Soviet Union. Budget funds are to be relocated, with the cut in defence spending to be provided for the health service which in this way is to get 5.4 billion roubles, said Yevgeniy Chazov.

Economic Talks With PRC Held in Budapest

AU1004114889 Budapest MTI in English 2051 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 06/04/1989—A Hungarian-Chinese roundtable conference is being held in Budapest from April 5 to 8, with the participation of the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute and the Institute for International Studies of Beijing. The leader of the Chinese delegation to the event, Director Wang Shu, met Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Oszi. Mr Wang held a lecture on Chinese foreign policy, in the organization of the Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Society.

Nuclear Cooperation Agreement With CSSR Urged

LD1104214589 Budapest MTI in English 1942 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—Member of the parliament for Pest County and president of the Pest County Council, Laszlo Balogh, has sent a letter to Laszlo Marothy, Hungarian minister of environment protection and water management, requesting information on the nuclear power station being built on Czech territory near the village of Moh, by the Hungarian border. The minister has replied that there is limited information available on the power station, but as the provision of data falls within the competence of the national committee of atomic energy , the letter was forwarded.

In his reply, the president of the National Atomic Energy Committee, Pal Tetenyi, stated that the type of power station being built in Czechoslovakia, conforms with the power station operating in Paks (central Hungary) with similar technological systems and operating parameters. Although the power station at Moh is air-cooled, the president of the Hungarian National Meterological Institute is of the opinion that the vapours released through its cooling towers or the radioactive materials discharged through the ventilation chimneys will not be a health hazard. Should an accident or malfunction occur, arising hazards would also compel Hungary to take the necessary precautions. In his letter to the president of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Committee, Pal Tetenyi

urged the signing of a nuclear cooperation and information agreement between the two countries. There is also a cooperation agreement under elaboration within the CMEA, setting down procedures to be followed in the case of a nuclear accident.

Conference on Employment Policy Opens

AU1204100589 Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 10/04/1989—'We should not return in any way to the old system of central and direct wage control in Hungary,' Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy said at a national conference on employment policy and the problem of unemployment which opened in Budapest on Monday [10 April].

He stated that the prevailing practice which distinguishes wages from other production costs should be discontinued. Direct wage and income control should be a matter of bargain between the employers and the employees.

He said the current unemployment in Hungary can be traced back not to a structural transformation but rather to the economic stagnation and a more rational employment policy on the part of companies. Although an increase in the number of people seeking jobs is to be expected in the immediate future, it does not mean we have to resign ourselves to permanent unemployment. The state would not want to be a passive observer of events but a positive influence to maintain a global and structural balance within the labour market through a consistent regulation of the demand and supply of manpower and the encouragement of retraining schemes.

Csaba Halmos, president of the State Wages and Manpower Office (ABMH), said all social political elements that have been imposed on employment policy during the past decades should be eliminated. As regards the aims and principles of employment policy, there is a need for the reconsideration of the role of the state. The ABMH president pointed out that the most important objective of the state should be encouragement and assistance to full efficient employment.

State Council Sets Sejm, Senate Vote 4 June

LD1304161289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Elections to the Sejm and Senate will be held on 4 June this year. This was decided by the State Council at its meeting today. The State Council also planned the electoral schedule for electoral procedures to be carried out. If in the first round candidates for deputies do not obtain the required number of votes, the second round will be held on 18 June.

Electoral constituencies have been set up where, according to the number of inhabitants, from two to five deputies will be elected. In each constituency at least one mandate will be given to nonparty candidates.

The State Council also established the State Electoral Commission. Professor Alfons Klafkowski, chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal, is the head of the commission. Representatives of all forces taking part in the roundtable are members of the commission.

Further on Election Agenda

LD1304203189 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—An electoral timetable has been announced today.

It envisages that a resolution of the Council of State on calling elections to the Sejm and Senate of People's Poland and a resolution of the Council of State on the number of deputies elected from the national electoral list, will be announced by April 20, 1989.

A resolution of the Council of State on the number of electoral districts in elections to the Sejm, their boundaries and numbers as well as number, the numbers and allotment of seats in respective electoral districts and the headquarters of seats in respective electoral commissions will be announced by April 25, 1989. The State Electoral Commission will be set up at the same time.

Local electoral commissions and voivodship electoral commissions will be appointed by April 27 while district electoral commissions will be set up by May 10. The latter deadline was also set for forwarding candidates for deputies and senators for registration.

By May 20, 1989 data on candidates for deputies will be made public.

By May 25 electoral lists will be made public. This is also the deadline for forwarding to local and voivodship electoral commissions confidential agents to these commissions and district electoral commissions.

The elections to the Sejm and Senate of People's Poland will be held on June 4, 1989.

A second round of elections to the Sejm and Senate is to take place on June 18.

Electoral Commission Formed

LD1304202889 Warsaw PAP in English 1853 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—The State Electoral Commission for the elections to the Sejm and the Senate was appointed today.

The commission is chaired by Alfons Klafkowski, the chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal and vice-chaired by: Zygmunt Czarzasty, secretary of the PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee]; Bernard Widera, member of the UPP [United Peasants Party] CC Presidium and a farmer from Opole Voivodship; Edward Zglobicki, a secretary of the DP [Democratic Party] CC; and Andrzej Zoll, a professor of the law department at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow.

Zerzy Breitkopf, head of the Chancellery of the Council of State is the commission's secretary.

The commission is moreover composed of 15 members.

Walesa on Running for Office at News Conference

LD1304182689 Warsaw PAP in English 1755 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Gdansk, April 13—"Where there is democracy and pluralism there are also problems and one must solve them," stated Lech Walesa during a press conference held in Gdansk today.

Walesa termed the "round table" as a great political-theoretical triumph, a great chance which must be used, "filled in," with everyone getting engaged in this.

"Solidarnosc" will always be in opposition to bad solutions, mistakes. We will fight but save the economic tissue of the country to the greatest possible extent," Walesa stated.

Asked about his attitude towards the recurring demonstrations of young people in Gdansk, Walesa stated that the youth was disoriented. "Many of them do not understand the situation. One must therefore start acting fast. Because Poland does not belong to only those few tub-thumpers but to all of us," Walesa said.

He skeptically assessed Poland's chances for obtaining new credits from Western states. "It would be amusing were we to think that those who have a different economic system will give us money if they do not see chances of making a profit. Let us not believe that things will be like in the seventies. Today, when there are tough chances of getting all of that back, they will surely not bet on us," Walesa noted.

Asked whether he intended to run in the elections, Walesa answered that he was under heavy pressure exerted by various people. "I am on the verge of giving up, and I think about running for the highest institution to be introduced in Poland," said he.

Asked whether he meant the presidency Walesa replied: "if this is the highest one, or perhaps for still higher one, even for king."

Ruled Out for 'Coming Years'

LD1404132689 Warsaw PAP in English
1250 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 14—In connection with the appearance of such interpretations of statements by Lech Walesa that indicate that he plans to run for the supreme posts in the state, I want to explain that, although one cannot rule this out in the future, this certainly does not concern the period of the coming years.

Warsaw, April 14, 1989
Solidarnosc press spokesman
Janusz Onyszkiewicz

Solidarity Applies for Registration

LD1304161889 Warsaw PAP in English
1456 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Voivodship (provincial) court in Warsaw today received an application for the registration of the independent, self-governed trade union "Solidarnosc" operating on all Polish territory and having its headquarters in Gdansk. The application was signed by members of the 53-strong registration committee, including Lech Walesa.

The application's substantial said that legal groundwork had been created as a result of the round-table agreement and the amendment of the law on trade unions to re-introduce trade union pluralism in Poland.

Independent Youth Union Registered in Lublin

LD1304200189 Warsaw PAP in English
1714 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Lublin, April 13—"The Democratic Youth Union—Independent Association Registered" [ZMD] has been set up here recently.

ZMD is an all-Poland political youth organization that aims at becoming a forum for the youth that regards the principles of patriotism and democracy to be the basis for shaping the future of the Polish nation and state.

Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp Meet 13 April

LD1304132589 Warsaw PAP in English
1249 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw April 13—President of the Council of State General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Polish Catholic Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp met here today.

The president and primate discussed the state of relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. They noted with satisfaction the conclusion of wording of the regulation of the legal status of the church in Poland. They recognized that the Sejm's adoption of the law on relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Polish People's Republic will also pave way to a full normalisation of relations between Poland and the Apostolic See.

They also exchanged views on the recently concluded round table debate and voiced satisfaction with the achieved accord, They stressed that this provides a foundation for reconciliation and national agreement. The president of the Council of State and the Polish primate also talked about the need to intensify efforts of all Poles to continue reforms.

They voiced their hope that the upcoming elections to the Sejm (parliament) and Senate will reflect the public desire to have its representatives who in their public life serve the common good, and success of the fatherland.

Comment Prior to Meeting

LD1304163689 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1515 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] [Announcer] A palace in Natolin, near Warsaw, was the place General Wojciech Jaruzelski met Jozef Cardinal Glemp.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Will today's meeting be a routine one or a different one, bearing in mind the new social and political situation in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] Yes and no. It will be a routine one because it has become a tradition. After all it is, I think, our 14th meeting. But on the other hand, it will be a meeting in the new situation, I think, and one with a number of new elements. That is why I think it is very important.

[Reporter] If I may, I just wanted to ask in what mood and with what ideas have you, Primate, come to today's meeting?

[Glemp] In a good mood because the situation is new, attained with effort. So I think that the conversation will be beneficial and fruitful. [end recording]

[Announcer] The completion of editorial work on the document on the legal status of the church in Poland and the agreement reached at the roundtable were noted with satisfaction. Everyone agreed that all Poles should intensify their efforts to continue the reforms. The conversation lasted for 3 hours.

Interviewed After Talks

LD1304184989 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, and Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, met in Natolin near Warsaw today. The completion of editing on the document regulating the legal status of the Catholic Church in Poland was noted with satisfaction. A Sejm act on this issue will open up the way toward full normalization of relations between our country and the Holy See. Satisfaction was expressed over the accord reached at the roundtable. It represents the foundation of national reconciliation and unity. General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp also spoke about the need to intensify the efforts of all Poles in continuing the reforms. The conversation lasted 3 hours.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Judging from the expressions on your faces—both yours, primate, and yours, general—the talks were fruitful.

[Glemp] Well, I could say, as always. Especially now, when we have to analyze new events, we feel even greater responsibility in our work so as not to infringe upon the hopes of the public, the church, the state, and the nation. But I think that we are moving ahead; we are making progress.

[Correspondent] General, have you had any differences over what is the most important thing for Poland, for the Poles, in the immediate future?

[Jaruzelski] I think the talks were characterized by mutual understanding and an exchange of views which in principle proceeded in the same direction, frequently arising from different premises but always guided by the supreme interests. I think the most important thing is that we have expressed our mutual will for joint action to extend and develop the processes currently taking such clear shape in our country. I highly value every meeting with the primate, and today's I think, is especially valuable considering the historic time during which it took place.

[Correspondent] May I pry? Will the clergy approach the upcoming elections more broadly than before?

[Glemp] Well, I can't make forecasts like that. I think that there is a general departure from passiveness. This passivity is giving way to involvement generally by public groups in the fashioning of political and public life, and that is why I think the upcoming elections will produce a broad public response.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

The interlocutors expressed their hope that the approaching Sejm and Senate elections would fulfill the public desire for their representatives to be guided in public life by concern for the common interests and prosperity of the homeland.

Primate Council Issues Statement on Elections

LD1104174689 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Statement from the press office of the Episcopate of Poland in Warsaw issued by the primate's Social Council]

[Text] The primate's Social Council in its document on the participation of Catholics in public life of July 1987 appealed to every Catholic, according to his or her capabilities, to make their presence felt in society and to give public service. Important events in the life of our country which we are now witnessing make us take note again of the rights and obligations of Catholics in public life.

The decisions made at the roundtable still do not give the nation a full right to decide its own fate. However, they create opportunities to influence the course of events in the country. The forthcoming elections to the Sejm and Senate, at least to the extent it really depends on the will of the electorate, will constitute such an opportunity. The elections should prove that the Catholic society wants to have in the Sejm and Senate representatives who will shape social life according to Christian values, acting in defense of life and the dignity of a human being and in defense of human rights; representatives for whom such participation in public life would be a service for the common cause. Thus, it is necessary that those who are prepared for such a service do not refuse to undertake it.

It is also necessary that Catholics aware of their identity, people of all professions and social strata, support with signatures, which are required, the promotion of candidates who guarantee by their attitude that they will make their efforts for the common cause according to the social teachings of the Church.

Finally, it is necessary that Catholics make a conscious choice by exercising their votes in the elections.

At the same time, the primate's Social Council expresses the view that we cannot avoid in the near future taking further steps on the path of democratization in the country and on the path towards putting the social order in Poland on the foundations of Christian ethical principles.

Politburo Discusses Sociopolitical Situation

LD1304091589 Warsaw PAP in English
0020 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 12—The PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] Political Bureau on Tuesday assessed the socio-political situation in the wake of the round table talks.

The Political Bureau welcomed with satisfaction the round table accords and said that PUWP negotiators, cooperating with their allies from the coalition parties, fulfilled the mandate granted to them by the 10th plenum of the Central Committee.

The round table decisions enshrined in the respective documents constitute a reasonable and far-sighted compromise accepted by the Sejm and social forces which care about the prosperity of Poland and Poles. They reflect a new political culture in solving difficult problems and a new thinking about national matters, free of negation and adventurism.

The main idea of the current agreements is rooted in the origins of People's Poland, in the Polish road to socialism, and in the period of transformations of October 1956. The agreements refer to the crucial debate of the PUWP 9th Extraordinary Congress, they ensue from the programmatic decisions of the 10th congress and especially the 10th plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

The party, overcoming confrontational attitudes in the opposition, rejecting interference in this country's internal affairs, and overcoming the legacy of Stalinism, undertook numerous initiatives to reform social and political life, broadened the platform of social agreement.

Even so, it took time for social conditions to ripen for a more radical reformatory steps, for dialogue with opposition forces which accept the constitutional and legal order. A clear impulse to this end was provided by the 10th Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee.

The Political Bureau determined that society welcomed the round table results with attention and hope. But this is only the beginning of a new road which may reveal new dangers and threats. For there are forces in this country and abroad which instead of national agreement favour intensifying internal conflicts and disturbances of social peace and order.

The Political Bureau firmly came out for adherence to the round table agreements in the conviction that all social forces which undersigned those documents will act in a loyal and consistent way. Any departure from those decisions may hinder the reforms process and destabilize the situation in this country.

The party leadership heard a report on living conditions of old age and disability pensioners and on advantageous changes in allowances for these people which are being worked out now. Those measures were regarded as urgent and necessary since the solid, honest work of these people had created socialist Poland, raised it from ruins and put the country on the road of further development.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with the course of the national congress of delegates of farmers' circles and organizations, stressing the role of the Polish countryside and the economic and social meaning of farmers' work. A conviction was voiced that government decisions would be conducive to development of agricultural production and an improvement in living standards and working conditions in rural areas.

The bureau discussed the state of preparations for a National Conference of PUWP Delegates and draft documents to constitute the focus of the debates. The conference will be held here May 4-5.

The conference should play a significant role both in consolidating the party, crystallizing its programmatic line and in transforming and activating its political work, especially in the campaign before elections to the Sejm and the Senate.

The bureau underscored that the conference's tasks would be to honestly assess the party's activities since the 10th PUWP Congress, analyse unquestionable achievements as well as unused chances, thoroughly examine impediments and shortcomings in the fulfillment of provisions of the resolution adopted by the congress. Guidelines of party work will be formulated on this basis, this particularly referring to elections to the Sejm and the Senate and, prospectively, to the 11th PUWP Congress.

The conference's programmatic documents are expected to include resolutions on the hitherto results and further tasks of the party in the implementation of the program of the 10th PUWP Congress, on the 50th anniversary of Nazi aggression on Poland, on removal of the legacy of Stalinism in this country and on international issues.

The Political Bureau examined the programmatic assumptions of the 12th PUWP CC Plenum, to be held April 15.

Jaruzelski, Rakowski Welcome SFRY's Dizdarevic

LD1404102689 Warsaw PAP in English
0855 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 14—President of Yugoslavia's collective Presidency Raif Dizdarevic arrived here today for an official friendly visit to this country at the invitation from President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At the Warsaw Okecie Airport the Yugoslav visitor was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and Roman Malinowski.

Czyrek, Ciosek Receive Hungary's Pozsgay
LD1304221289 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Imre Pozsgay, member of the Political Bureau of the CC [Central Committee] of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Hungary's minister of state, has been staying in Poland at the invitation from Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski, member of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the government Socio-Political Committee.

Today Pozsgay was received by Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC secretary.

The two politicians put stress on the fact that further expansion of creative cooperation between the PUWP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party creates qualitatively new conditions for an intensive Polish-Hungarian dialogue on other planes and for the consistent realization of a complex program of development of relations between Poland and Hungary till the year 2000.

Also today Pozsgay met with Stanislaw Ciosek, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, to discuss current problems related to systemic-political reforms in Poland and Hungary.

Gorbachev UK Visit, Thatcher Comment Viewed
AU1404135189 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 89 p 7

[Commentary by Wlodzimierz Lozinski, special correspondent in London: "What Kind of Future for Europe?"]

[Text] The observations made by British commentators summing up Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Great Britain (5-7 April) have been focusing on the conclusions to be drawn from the clash of two opposing views: Is the Europe of the future to be an area free of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose, or is nuclear deterrence to remain a means of maintaining "peace through fear," as the independent newspaper THE INDEPENDENT put it?

In all his speeches and statements, Gorbachev has never left any doubt that he is an advocate of a nonnuclear policy. He affirmed this by making a new, unilateral decision to cease production of the enriched uranium and plutonium used in the manufacture of nuclear bombs and warheads. He affirmed this by the offer to expand European disarmament negotiations through the proposal on the elimination of shorter-range nuclear missiles and no modernization of weapons that are not covered by current negotiations.

Unfortunately, although Margaret Thatcher displayed some flexibility during her talks with Gorbachev, as soon as the Soviet leader had left, she reverted to her well-known philosophy of praising nuclear weapons as being "an element of stability and peace in Europe." At the news conference summing up the visit, she told journalists something that can never be proved, that is, that there has been peace in Europe since the end of the war thanks to the West's nuclear deterrent force. Repeating the arguments set out by the State Department spokesman in Washington, Margaret Thatcher sought to diminish the significance of the Soviet decision on ceasing production of enriched uranium and plutonium. Just as said in Washington, she stated that even if the Soviet Union does not produce any more of the materials needed for fission, it has enough stockpiled to continue making nuclear weapons.

On this occasion, this different viewpoint on Europe's future was firmly shaken, and for two reasons. First—and this was asserted by THE DAILY MAIL, for example—Gorbachev described a broader vision of the future of East-West relations in London, a vision of relations in which there would be no confrontation and in which weapons levels would not exceed that needed for defensive purposes, with checks on extensive cooperation thus eliminated. Second, even supporters of the Thatcher philosophy noted that she was being inconsistent. After all, following Gorbachev's speech in London's city hall, she said that East-West cooperation should develop not "by passing over existing obstacles, but through eliminating them."

Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labor opposition, asked whether this did not apply to nuclear weapons and whether it did not mean that the modernization of weapons should be abandoned. He was not the only person to say the Conservative government's continued pursuit of a policy involving weapons and confrontation was dictated by the desire to stress Britain's status as a power, which is linked to the possession of nuclear weapons.

The clarity of Gorbachev's statements has intensified the domestic debate going among the British and has weakened the arguments proposed by M. Thatcher at the forum of NATO, which is currently preparing a new military program. During his London visit Gorbachev was simply more convincing than Mrs Thatcher. He made many inroads into Conservative thinking and, by way of economic agreements, provided an example of the consistent implementation of his philosophy of European cooperation.

Several other things were well received by the British: the invitation to visit Moscow extended to Queen Elizabeth II, the purchase by Raisa Gorbachev, who is chairman of the Soviet Cultural Fund, of a valuable manuscript of Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons,"—the price asked for the manuscript by the British seller was 500,000 pounds—and the flight from London to Moscow by three light aircraft (Tigermoths). The pilots are British and the navigators are Russian. The aircraft will fly over Belgium, the FRG, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Ukraine, and on the way back they will fly over Denmark and Holland. They will land every 250 kilometers bearing a message of peaceful cooperation.

Miodowicz Attends Pensioners Rally in Warsaw
LD1304152389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] A rally of elderly and disabled pensioners held in front of the Mikolj Kopernik monument in Warsaw lasted about 40 minutes. The pensioners arrived from many cities to claim their right to a decent life, free of financial worries.

Alfred Miodowicz, who took part in the meeting, pointed out that the trade unions had been appealing for a new law to be prepared on pension benefits, and that they would continue to do this.

Shortly before the rally, the Work Veterans Council of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ] concluded its proceedings. In an adopted resolution, elderly and disabled pensioners demand an immediate start of talks with the trade unions so that a new draft law on pensions designed by the trade unions can be submitted to parliament. This law should apply from 1 January 1990 and should ensure a transition to a system of reviewing benefits twice a year, the elimination of restrictions on revalorization, and the reinstatement of the real value of pensions in relation to the average wage earned when the pension was granted.

Solidarity Denies Involvement in 8 April Rally
LD1304004189 Warsaw PAP in English 1821 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 12—A group of people tried to organize an anti-communist and anti-Soviet demonstration in front of the entrance gate of the port in Szczecin on April 8. The Polish-language service of Radio Free Europe lost no time in reporting that the demonstration was inspired and organized by the provisional board of the Western Pomeranian chapter of "Solidarnosc" headed by Marian Jurczyk.

In connection with this, Eugeniusz Szymala, the press spokesman of Chairman Jurczyk, on April 12 presented a statement to all editorial offices in Szczecin, PAP's branch inclusive, which reads:

"Referring to press reports carried by Szczecin's dailies on April 10, 1989 about attempts to hold an illegal demonstration near the entrance gate of the Szczecin port on April 8, and also referring to the report carried by Radio Free Europe that the above event was inspired and organized by the provisional board of the chapter of Western Pomerania of "Solidarnosc," acting upon the authorization of chairman of the provisional regional board Marian Jurczyk, I hereby state that the PRB had nothing to do with the said demonstration, and above all was not its prime mover or organizer. Subsequently, the report of Radio Free Europe is not true."

In connection with this a question arises of whose demonstrations and in whose name is the Polish-language service of Radio Free Europe propagating.

Baka, Geremek, Wisniewski on Roundtable
AU1404095189 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Apr 89 p 3

[Statements made to Zbigniew Siwik and Zdislaw Zaryczyny by "roundtable" participants Wladyslaw Baka, Bronislaw Geremek, and Stanislaw Wisniewski on 5 April: "'Roundtable' Completes Deliberations: ZYCIE WARSZAWY Was Told"; place not given]

[Text]

Wladyslaw Baka

This is a great day. There was some concern about whether an agreement would finally be signed today, but I continued to be optimistic, and so were you, having waited several hours for the outcome.

After 2 months of struggling with views and material, we have managed to work out a program that, I think, meets the Poles' expectations and stands a chance of winning the Poles' support. At least that is the wish of all the sides that took part in the "roundtable" process.

One can say that we have passed the oral examination and that we now face the much tougher examination of actual practice. The consensus contained in the program that we have agreed on will become genuine when it wins understanding and support in society and in plants and enterprises. We must all be united in directing action toward this. An essential condition is, of course, cast-iron solidarity among the partners involved in the agreement.

The coalition-government side and the party I represent resolutely wish to implement everything that has been adopted and decided here. We think a similar approach on the part of all the participants should result in this great charter of change being realized.

There are some differences: It would be strange for there not to be any. There is time, and everything does not have to be accomplished at once. It is a good thing that there are differences that could not be overcome, because it would be far worse if things had been just "patched up" and people had avoided speaking frankly. With time, these difficulties will undoubtedly be overcome in practice. This applies, for example, to the indexation problem and several other issues.

We should also expect differences of opinion to emerge in practice. This is what happens in life, in the family, at the workplace, in the national economy, and in all of society. That is why not only the concrete program that we have worked out is of enormous value, but also the

methods that we have worked out for overcoming differences, and the fact that we displayed great political maturity and the ability to reach a compromise.

The world has expressed respect and recognition for us, for what is happening now, for the "roundtable." However, this respect will not last very long if genuine accord, resulting in an improvement in the economy and an increase in Poland's position and strength in the international situation, does not emerge in practice. Only once this happens will our position and international respect for Poland be lasting.

Bronislaw Geremek

I am not sure whether the "roundtable" was an historic event. This uncertainty does not mean that I am belittling the significance of the event. However, I think that it occurred late, and I do not exclude the possibility that it may even have occurred too late.

This leads me to draw the following conclusion for the side, the movement to which I consider myself linked: Public opinion must, above all, be convinced that there is hope, that there is that minimum of hope that a certain process will begin.

This might sound too modest, but I think that at this moment, at precisely this moment, it is essential to say the following about the "roundtable." Assessments will not be based on what is said today or tomorrow, but on the situation that exists at the end of 1989, and we know that it will neither see abundance nor an easier existence.

However, it may reverse the growing trend toward thinking that things are going to become worse. Arresting this trend is the one thing that we can achieve today. This applies to the political and economic situation. It applies to the psychological climate. I personally believe that what we did at the "roundtable" we did well and that it creates a minimum of hope—and in a sense, at the same time it grows out of this hope.

The question I put to myself and others is whether we will be able to move to the next process now that we are completing the "roundtable." I am not thinking about the election campaign, which will concern the distribution of seats, competition, debate, and the existence of opposing programs, but about how—for the first time in the history of the People's Republic of Poland—one can set in motion a dynamic political system in which the citizen feels that he bears a responsibility for his own state and country.

Stanislaw Wisniewski

The 57 days were hard work, but they have produced a ray of hope. We sat down at the "roundtable" when society's morale was very low, and this is still true. We are in such a difficult economic situation that no political and social reforms can dispel the concern in our homes about what tomorrow will bring....

Despite many differences and setbacks, we did, nevertheless, take a step forward together through these tough, bold talks. This applies to fundamental issues that will pave the way to a better Poland. We also hold different views on certain issues, on indexation, for example, but this does not mean that we do not recognize the other side's arguments.

That is why I think it is bad that at the beginning of this new process of cooperation we still cannot treat a partner's concept in an equal and even-handed way, and we, the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ], were a partner. However, I think these are isolated cases. Within the framework of the Consultative Commission which will shortly be established, we will seek to find solutions that will, in the best possible way—this can still be accomplished—reconcile the indexation concepts advocated by both the Solidarity-opposition side and the OPZZ. Besides, the amended law on trade unions contains a mechanism that will, in a sense, "force" there to be cooperation in the workplace, and this is the most important form of cooperation at the present time.

This is because in wanting to raise Poland up from "being on its knees" economically, we must cooperate, but in a spirit of competition and not one of confrontation—this was something said quite widely in the palace on Krakowskie Przedmiescie [Council of Ministers building where the "roundtable" was held]. What does this mean? It means that whoever is better and wins public approval, and particularly the approval of work forces, who bears the brunt of hardship in everyday life, will triumph.

However, the most important thing is that certain sources of tension were eliminated. Sources of tension that arose, because we broke the monopoly on wisdom, on "I have a right to decide, but no one else does." As a result of the agreement we have signed, Poland has an opportunity to become a civic state, a state whose people have a right to decide about what will happen and how it will happen.

Realizing this opportunity will primarily depend on standards of political behavior, on perpetuating the atmosphere we managed to create over the last 57 days. I am particularly thinking of the team for trade union pluralism, where we managed to overcome the feeling of mistrust that divided us initially and where we learned the art of compromise.

What has happened at the "roundtable" has provided a kind of hope "transfusion" for society, for Poland's rebirth in a new form, with new political, economic, and social structures, a Poland in which the citizen will finally be an active agent in decisionmaking instead of its passive subject.

Paper Views Roundtable Accord as 'Great Chance'
LD0704131289 Warsaw PAP in English
1004 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 7—TRYBUNA LUDU today points to the roundtable agreement as a "great chance" and wonders whether the signatories will prove strong and consistent enough to transform it into a "reality of tangible facts." Writes the daily:

"None of the roundtable participants is losing his own moral and political identity by the fact of undersigning the documents. Neither the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] (...) will cease to be its real self, nor will the remaining forces—also those of the opposition—which were tackling Polish dilemmas and problems at the roundtable. So one cannot rule out that both tomorrow and the day after tomorrow Poland will be the scene of disputes and polemics, of a flourishing political rhetoric of the competing orientations.

"This phenomenon in itself will not be disquieting to anybody, obviously if it does not result in destroying the substance, weakening the already weak economic organism.

"One should assume that this will not happen. The historic outcome of the roundtable is reflected in the suggestive and dramatic memento that the good of the homeland requires common effort and common responsibility from all."

Politburo's Reykowski on Reform, Party Backing
AU1304151589 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY
in Polish 8-9 Apr 89 p 1

["My Opinion" column statement by Professor Janusz Reykowski, social psychologist and PZPR Politburo member]

[Text] Within the ranks of the party and outside it, one sometimes hears it said that the reform policy set out at the 10th plenum, which assumed concrete form at the "roundtable," expresses the wishes of the leadership and is divorced from the position of the mass of party members, who remain on the sidelines or in the background. There are two comments that I would like to make on this subject.

First, an opinion poll conducted among party members indicated that a clear majority, that is, about 70 percent, supported the 10th plenum line. Those who spoke out against it constituted less than 20 percent. Taking into consideration the fact that the Polish United Workers Party has more than 2 million members, this means that more than 300,000 members fall into this group. So the group is quite sizeable. I would not like to underestimate the importance of these views in any way. However, I would like to stress the fact that, in light of this information, one cannot say that the current policy has been formulated by the leadership in isolation, without taking into account the party members' wishes and ways of thinking.

Second, the party has found itself in a new situation, in which the elections that will take place in a couple of months are the main element. The PZPR will have to enter the elections as a political force and not an administrative one. Its future place in society will depend to a very great extent on whether it manages to mobilize itself into waging a real struggle for votes. I do not know whether it is worth thinking about this in terms of risk or, in other words, in terms of what can be lost. More emphasis should be placed on what there is to be gained, and what there is to be gained is a new public image for the party and a more stable and effective political system in Poland.

A view which is not that rare is that we are in too much of a hurry, that we are settling various affairs in a "haphazard" manner. However, if we take a look around us and see how many problems need to be solved, how difficult life in Poland is, how uneasy people are, and how many fears they have about the future, it becomes clear that we have to hurry to find fundamental solutions. In doing so, we have to accept that they will not be perfect, that the risks are great, but there is also significantly more to be gained. There are no important human undertakings that do not involve risks, but if one thinks solely about risks, then nothing important will ever be accomplished.

Baka Chairs Social Policy Commission
LD1304231289 Warsaw PAP in English
2218 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] commission for socio-economic policy inaugurated its work here today. Its chairman, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Wladyslaw Baka has said that the commission's functions will be to inspire, control, give opinions and advise.

At its first meeting, the commission voiced opinions on proposals of changes in Poland's social policy—a document worked out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy which embodies opinions and postulates submitted in the course of over 4-month long social consultations. It will soon be reviewed by the National Conference of PUWP Delegates.

The document was highly assessed by members of the commission who acknowledged that the proposed solutions are compatible with the systemic lines of changes in Poland's social policy which had been defined in the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress and with the requirements of deep socio-political and economic reforms under way in Poland.

Approval was granted to these solutions which are aimed to increase the sense of social security of labour veterans, to protect their material status and closely relate the amount of pensions to productivity and the years of service.

Stressed was particular significance of the solutions which are aimed to create a complex, stable and inflation-resistent system of pays and welfare, one which would raise the efficiency of the social policy through granting welfare benefits to people and families that badly need the state's assistance and protection. The commission spoke in favour of creating a uniform system of social security.

An important thing is that the proposed changes in the social policy are only one element of a larger complex system of the social policy, which must promptly worked out so that it can be submitted to society at the next PUWP congress.

Sejm Deputies Discuss Morality in Politics
LD1304200389 Warsaw PAP in English
1715 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Members of the Polish contemporary political thought club at the Sejm (parliament) held today a discussion on moral principles that should be binding in politics when new social order is being shaped.

The members adopted a stand expressing their approval of the results of the round table debates and of the related legal amendments introduced by the Sejm.

They also announced that [they] were going to propose their own candidates for seats in the Sejm and Senate and appealed to elect competent, reliable, and courageous candidates who enjoy public prestige.

Farmers Congress Informed of Election Results
LD1204131889 Warsaw PAP in English
1219 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 12—The Congress of Farmers was informed about the results of the second tour of elections for the chairman of the National Council of the Union of Farmers and farmers' circles and organisations. The chairman is Janusz Maksymiuk, private farmer from the southwestern province of Wroclaw who scored 622 votes ahead of his runner up Norbert Aleksiewicz who had 335 votes.

Rakowski Visits Countryside, Speaks to Farmers
LD1304201489 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Mieczyslaw Rakowski has made a working visit to Ciechanow, Ostroleka and Olsztyn Voivodships. The aim of the visit was to become acquainted with the different spheres of life and work of the citizens. Visiting the Pultusk health care group, he familiarized himself with the treatment conditions as well as working conditions of the medical personnel. He expressed his appreciation for the effort of the doctors and nurses despite difficult accommodation conditions.

The prime minister visited two educational establishments: In Rozan he visited the combined vocational school and in Chorzele the dormitories of the general secondary school and the agricultural college.

On the way, Mieczyslaw Rakowski talked with farmers about conditions of their work and life in rural areas. For example, in the village of Drozdzewo he spoke with Stanislawa and Tadeusz Keszczyk, and in the Wielbark agricultural enterprises in Olsztyn Voivodship he spoke with Barbara Zalewska, chief processing engineer. The prime minister spoke with Marian Mech, parish priest of the St Florian Parish in Jednorozecm, about combating alcoholism and the need to create a work ethic.

Democratic Party Holds News Conference
LD1304195889 Warsaw PAP in English
1713 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Ideological and programmatic assumptions as well as preparations for the 14th Congress of the Democratic Party [DP] which is scheduled for this coming Monday [17 April] were the topics of a press conference held here today by the DP CC [Central Committee] Secretary Mieczyslaw Lesniak.

Lesniak said that one of the themes discussed at the congress would focus on proposals of deep reforms of the political system aimed at its actual democratization. We think that the system should be characterized by the nation's sovereignty, an open party system, respect for civic rights, and by the power grounded in the will of citizens, the spokesman said.

Asked to comment on the functioning of the coalition and the possibility of DP's withdrawal from it, Lesniak answered: "We are not considering such a situation, the discussion at voivodship congresses indicated the will to cooperate with the other allies. What is emphasized, however, is a need to make the functioning of the coalition more effective. The point is that in decisions pertaining to the state the programmatic goals of all parties should be taken into consideration."

Malinowski Speaks at United Peasants Plenum
LD0404143489 Warsaw PAP in English
2051 GMT 3 Apr 89

["Malinowski's Address at UPP Plenum (abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 31—Opening debates of the 5th Plenum of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) CC [Central Committee] here today its Chairman Roman Malinowski stated that the meeting is being held in an entirely new socio- political and economic situation.

The events of the recent weeks have brought a lot of optimism into our lives, continued Malinowski. The idea of talks at the round table has been put into life. The talks, though difficult, have been carried in the atmosphere of political culture, observing the principles of partnership, with the willingness to reach consensus and compromise on the issues important for the country.

Representatives of our Peasants' Party participated actively in the talks presenting their own programmatic thought and suggestions.

Closing of the round table debates in a short time must not stop the national dialogue. The consensus worked out today does not mean that all Polish problems will be solved as if touched with a magic wand.

It is important that each side be guided by the will to reach compromise and that it put the nation and state interest above narrow class or group reasons.

Economic problems turn out to be the most difficult ones to solve. The greatest unaccomplished tasks and the most difficult discussion are just in this sphere, as indicated also at the round table.

It is not true that we can carry out economic reforms without temporary decrease in living standards.

Progress in agriculture and introduction of market mechanisms, in the first place in food economy, are of particular importance for overcoming the economic crisis. Nevertheless, the "agricultural table" settlements meet with lack of understanding, with resistance and various fears which may lead to collapse of the food market. Therefore, the priority for agriculture must be realized with all consistency.

Stressing the UPP's active participation in the reconstruction of the Polish edifice, Roman Malinowski stated that changes in the party's activity are also needed. Today the UPP cannot act in the old ways. The radical transformations of the situation require deep changes in the party's programme, in the very concept of the party.

There is a need for a new approach to the tradition of our party in our ideological declaration in which the ideological and programmatic achievements of the Polish Peasants' Party and agrarian thought should be reflected to a greater extent.

We are open to any possible changes in the party's name, but it is the enriched programme widening the social base of our party that is important and not the name.

We must be above various divisions that exist among us and forget about mutual grievances or ill-feelings. In a common effort we must achieve a new quality of our party, Roman Malinowski stated.

European Parliament Discusses Polish Debt

LD1404020689 Warsaw PAP in English
0013 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Paris, April 13—Today the European Parliament in Strasbourg examined economic cooperation with Poland, including the issue of Polish debt. At first this point was not on the agenda of the debates. A draft resolution in this respect was presented by Joachim Seeler of the West German SPD [Socialist Party of Germany].

The resolution, adopted tonight by the European Parliament, includes the following evaluations and postulates expressed in six points:

1. The restoration of good relations with Poland is in the vital interest of the EC.

2. Despite the determination and the entire goodwill shown by the Polish Government in the introduction of reforms, Poland is not able to achieve desirable economic results all by itself, this being caused by a heavy foreign debt.

3. Social moods will be of great significance for a success of the Polish Government's efforts in deepening democratization and developing market economy, and the way they will be shaped also depends on whether Poland will have proper financial means to undertake necessary economic ventures.

4. Thus, it is indispensable to find such an agreement which could be acceptable to all the sides concerned as regards the Polish debt and to guarantee such a financial aid for Poland which would make it possible to effectively boost its economy.

5. The European Parliament presents to the Commission of the European Communities and the European Council a postulate to support these ventures as well as a postulate to lead to an agreement between Poland and its creditors so as to facilitate the improvement of Poland's economic situation on market principles.

6. The president of the European Parliament has been obliged to present this resolution to the Commission of the European Communities and the Council of Ministers of the European Communities as well as to the Polish Government.

Chiarman of the Polish delegation, Deputy Edward Szymanski, underscored in a statement for the press that Poland expected friendliness towards Polish transformations to find expression in concrete activities of the European Parliament, especially as concerns economy, financial-credit relations and also the debt problem.

He also voiced satisfaction over the plan of further cooperation between the Polish Sejm, the European Parliament and the European Council.

Official Meets Israeli Religious Minister

LD1304221589 Warsaw PAP in English
2124 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 13—Minister Wladyslaw Loranc, head of Poland's Office for Religious Affairs, today ended his week-long visit to Israel, paid at the invitation of Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs Zevulun Hammer.

Upon his arrival to Warsaw Loranc said: "The visit was the first contact with Minister of Religion Zevulun Hammer. I also held talks with Knesset president Bov Shilansky and Foreign Minister Moshe Arens which focused on three problems. First, on aid for the Jewish community in Poland. We discussed the issue of instituting the chief rabbi of Warsaw and a teacher of religion and the language. We reached a full agreement in this respect."

"We also discussed protection of Jewish culture monuments in Poland, first of all, of cemeteries. The third problem was the issue of collections of Judaica in Poland, including religious books, and of making them available to both societies, Polish and Jewish. We decided to appoint experts to examine this problem," Loranc continued.

"The talks reflected Jewish society's grave concern over the question of a Carmelite Nunnery at the site of the former Nazi death camp Auschwitz in Oswiecim. Together with Minister Hammer we are convinced that there is a need to change the way this issue is discussed so as to help create a climate which will make it possible to solve it," Loranc aid.

"I underlined, referring to the problem in question at a press conference in Tel Aviv, that one should realize that a party to talks on the issue held in Geneva with representatives of European Jewish organizations were representatives of the Roman Catholic Church which had suffered immense losses in Poland during the last war. A half of all the priests murdered by Nazis were Poles. There are also former Nazi death camp inmates in the Polish Episcopate. It seemed to me that the voice of war veterans is possible and necessary in this dialogue, and I think that one can expect the acceptance of such a proposal," he went on.

"I consider the visit to be very useful. I will be waiting with pleasure and satisfaction for a return visit by Minister Hammer to take place still this year," Loranc concluded.

RCP Plenum Proceedings Continue 13 April

AU1304173889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 13 Apr 89

["Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/4/1989—Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the proceedings of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee [CC] of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] continued on Thursday.

With deep satisfaction and patriotic pride, the participants in the debates underscored that the full paying back of Romania's foreign debt represents an outstanding achievement, a telling expression of the justness of the party policy, of the might, capacity and vitality of the national economy, the Romanian people's firm will to unflinchingly carry into effect the socioeconomic development plans and programmes, the resolutions of the thirteenth congress and national conference of the party, opening wonderful prospects for the implementation of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and the homeland's advance to communism.

During the proceedings analysis was made of the results scored in 1988 in increasing industrial and farm production, the national income, the country's general wealth, in ensuring the stability of prices, a healthy money circulation, the consolidation of national currency and the budgetary and financial balance. Analysis was also made of the stage of fulfilling the plan on this year's first trimester, emphasis being placed on the actions taken for the unfolding in best qualitative conditions of the entire economic activity, for the rhythmical, integral fulfilment of the plan targets on the second trimester and the whole year 1989 in industry, at export, in investments, in the other fields.

Aspects were also debated regarding the activity in agriculture, the way in which action is taken for performing all workings in due time and with best results with the view at obtaining ever richer crops in 1989. Presenting these concerns, the speakers wholeheartedly thanked, on behalf of all workers in the fields, for the recent resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on the writing off and the rescheduling of some debts of producer cooperative farms, new and telling proof of the care of our party and state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally for developing agriculture, for supporting the cooperative peasantry's efforts in achieving ever bigger farm, plant and animal productions, on a par with the plan and the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the proposed measures and actions regarding the organization and modernization of localities, the physical planning, which are part of the vast programme elaborated and substantiated after the Thirteenth RCP Congress which ensures the translation into fact of the party policy of rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country, of harmoniously developing all urban and rural areas and settlements, with the view to continuously rising the quality of life and work of all the citizens.

Special attention was paid to the questions related to the party activity. In this framework reference was made to the measures taken for increasing the leading role of the party organs and organizations in all areas of the socioeconomic life, for improving their style and methods of work, so that they fulfil the tasks incumbent on them with maximum exigency. Stress was laid on the concerns for further improving the activity of cadres' training and promotion, the organizational, ideological, political and educational work of scientific and materialist-dialectical education, of moulding the new man with a high patriotic, revolutionary conscience and a powerful militant spirit.

The participants in the debates expressed their full approval of the party and state foreign policy which is in full accord with the Romanian nation's supreme interests and aspirations, a policy consistently promoted by the party general secretary, president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The firm commitment was reasserted of all party organs and organizations, of Communists, of all working people, of our entire people to firmly work with revolutionary enthusiasm for the exemplary fulfilment of the plan for 1989, of the targets of the current five-year period, for the translation into fact of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, welcoming with new and important achievements the Fourteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Dissident Letters Say Country 'Gigantic Prison'

AU1304113689 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Vienna, April 13 (AFP)—Outspoken Romanian dissident Doina Cornea has issued two more open letters to President Nicolae Ceausescu, accusing him of turning the country into "a gigantic prison".

The handwritten letters in Romanian, dated at the end of March and April 4, reached the AFP office here via Hungary.

Mrs. Cornea, 60, who used to teach French, has been harassed by the Romanian authorities since she gave an interview to French television in November 1987.

Her first open letter to Mr. Ceausescu last September attacked his land reform programme, which involves the destruction of several thousand villages.

In her March missive, Mrs. Cornea complained she was living in almost complete isolation and had been beaten and slapped by the Romanian political police, the securitate.

She told Mr. Ceausescu: "Romania is really a country occupied by an invisible army of secret agents under your guidance."

In the April open letter, she charged: "You have destroyed our churches, you have started to destroy the country's villages and the natural order, and finally you have trampled the soul of the people under foot.

"End your political programme, which is even more devastating than the economic disaster you gave birth to."

Mrs. Cornea protested that her phone was always cut off and her mail was opened and nearly always withheld. Her house at Cluj in western Romania was under constant police watch, and the securitate stopped her from going to Sunday mass.

People she had visited in the past were being "terrorised" although they had no links with the Romanian opposition, she wrote, adding: "The whole of the country has become a gigantic prison in which citizens are continually subject to aggression and humiliation."

Mrs. Cornea called for a halt to repressive action against the poets Dan Desliu, 62, and Mircea Dinescu, 38, who have angered the authorities with, respectively, an open letter of protest and a critical interview in a French paper.

Mr. Desliu began a hunger strike on March 17 and is reported to have vanished from his home in the past few days. Mr. Dinescu is under house arrest and has been thrown out of the Communist Party and the official authors' union.

Ecuadoran Youth Delegation Ends Visit
AU1304082489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/04/1989—Fausto Oviedo, general secretary of the Communist Youth of Ecuador, visited Romania as guest of the Central Committee [CC] of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], over April 5-12, 1989.

The representative of the Ecuadoran Communist Youth was received by Ioan Toma, first secretary of the CC of the UCY. They exchanged information on the current preoccupations of the two youth organizations, of the Romanian youth and the Ecuadoran youth, as well as, on some current issues of the international youth and student movement.

The program of the visit to Romania also included talks at the CC of the UCY, the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the UCY, economic, social-cultural and economic units in Bucharest and Bihor County (north western Romania).

Ceausescu Receives New Thai Ambassador
AU1104183989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 11/4/1989—On 11 April the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Praphat Narinthrangkun na Ayutthaya who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Thailand to Romania.

Handing over his credentials, Ambassador Praphat Narinthrangkun na Ayutthaya conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet, wishes of happiness, and wishes of progress and welfare for the Romanian people.

The ambassador's address underscores the positive course of the political and economic relations between the two countries, the wish to further develop these good ties. Emphasizing the fact that the Romanian people's achievements in its country's socioeconomic development as well as the objectivity and clearsightedness of the Romanian foreign policy enjoy high appreciation throughout the world, the address stresses that Romania's example is a source of inspiration for the developing countries, among which is also Thailand, on the path of attaining progress and welfare.

Receiving the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in his turn, wishes of happiness to the Thai sovereign, and wishes of progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly Thai people.

The address of the Romanian head of state expresses the satisfaction over the upward course of the Romanian--Thai relations of friendship and collaboration, appreciation being made that, by joint efforts, they can be even more developed in future for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of international understanding and peace.

Stressing that Romania promotes an active policy of peace, friendship and collaboration with all the world states, based on the principles of equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the address underscores that Romania militates consistently for achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for putting an end to all conflicts and their settling by political, negotiated means, for globally solving underdevelopment questions —the developing countries' huge foreign debt issue included—for building a better and more just world on our planet.

President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the new Thai ambassador success in his entire activity.

Suvar Addresses Croatian Assembly After Election

LD1304165589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1537 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Zagreb, April 13 (TANJUG)—I will fight without compromise for the realization of the Yugoslav-oriented solutions and options and oppose all tendencies both for the separatist and confederal disintegration of Yugoslavia and its rearrangement according to someone's hegemonic formulas, Yugoslav party chief Stipe Suvar told a Croatian Assembly session Thursday after being elected as Croatia's representative to the state Presidency.

The new eight-member Yugoslav Presidency, in which each of the six Yugoslav republics and two autonomous provinces has its own representative, comes into power on May 15 and its members should be elected by mid-April.

The Yugoslav party chief said that Yugoslavia is facing a big and difficult battle for the longterm reforms of socialism. The battle will be based on the continuity of the Yugoslav revolution strategy, and the achievements of the self-mamagement socialism and Tito's epoch, Suvar said.

"Our longterm aims remain the same, but the goals of the stages and the social development instruments must undergo changes," he said adding that this is why the Yugoslavs opted for the three reforms—economic, political and party.

Suvar believes that the new state Presidency, whose member he will be, must urge the strict adherence to the Constitution and laws.

"A Yugoslavia in which democracy would be preserved in only some parts while in the others there would be shootings and bloodshed, is inconceivable," Suvar concluded alluding to the situation in Serbia's Autonomous Province of Kosovo where special measures were imposed after riots caused by Albanian separatists and chauvinists in late March.

Papers Charge Suvar With Insulting Serbia

LD1404114389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1043 GMT 14 apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)—League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) chief Dr Stipe Suvar has insulted Serbia and the Serbian people, it is stressed in reports from yesterday's sessions of political forums held in the republic, carried by the Belgrade dailies POLITIKA and POLITIKA EKSPRES.

POLITIKA gives prominence to an assessment made by Zvezdana Bursac, a member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of the Belgrade University Committee, who said that the top man of the Yugoslav party (?has for) months been the leading figure in breaking up the unity of Yugoslavia and Serbia at the very time when constitutional changes in Serbia and a political differentiation in the province of Kosovo are leading to the re-establishment of unity in the Yugoslav federation.

Suvar's address has shown that that he has included the struggle against Serbia and protection for the supporters of the counter-revolution in Kosovo in his pre-election campaign for member of the Yugoslav state Presidency.

POLITIKA EKSPRES cites a statement by Dr Moma Cukovic who says that the broad democratic initiative in Serbia is not, as frequently maintained outside Serbia, an illegal, or undemocratic or manipulated form of political activity or pressure which Dr Stipe Suvar has for the umteenth time attributed to the Serbia leadership and Serbian people in his pre-election speech.

Cukovic also said he was convinced that the mass political initiatives in Serbia were, in fact, a democratic way of resolving problems in the existing closed systems under which citizens could not enter the political stage directly or participate in decision-makir.. as guaranteed under the Constitution.

He further said that the statements Suvar made at the Serbian League of Communists CC [Central Committee] session, at the time of his nomination for the post of Yugoslav party chief, were highly contradictory.

LCY Central Committee's 22d Session Begins

Plenum Previewed

AU1304193689 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] is holding a session tomorrow. At the center of attention are two subjects: the draft reform of the League of Communists [LC] and a final agreement on preparations for and the content of the upcoming congress of Yugoslav Communists. Zivojin Jerotijevic comments:

The document on the reform of the LCY will most probably not cause a detailed debate despite some conceptual and quite practical political failings. This is mainly because the Central Committee Presidium reached the agreement virtually at the last minute that polemics should not be opened at this time, but should be postponed until the end of the public debate.

In the meantime, at least as far as it has been envisaged, all dilemmas concerned with the central question of what kind of Yugoslavia and what kind of socialism we want will be solved. This should, metaphorically speaking, be our [word indistinct] around and according to which the political system and its institutions, including the LC, will be modeled.

It can be said that the proposals for the decisions that the Central Committee will make at tomorrow's session have received plebiscitary party support and that these concern the preparations and contents of the forthcoming LCY congress. Let us remind ourselves, the main theme of the congress will be social reform as a whole and the transformation of the LC. Considering that the programmatic document will also be prepared along this line, it is natural to expect the Central Committee to sanction the demand that the public debate be given an all-people and general Yugoslav dimension.

It could be justifiably assumed, however, that most quarrels will be about and concerning the artificial dilemma: an extraordinary or premature congress. All party leaderships of the republics and provinces have taken quite clear but diametrically opposing stands on this, so these will most probably be transferred to tomorrow's Central Committee session.

From the statutory point of view and according to the logic of what defines daily life, the arguments are on the side of an extraordinary congress. Disputes arise from those parts of the LCY which support, either intentionally or unintentionally, the maintenance of the existing situation. Thus, there have been attempts at avoiding at all costs a discussion on the political and economic [word indistinct] and relations in the Yugoslav federation. From these, there has been the endeavor to completely formalize the initiative by the Vojvodina Communists. On this basis, there have also been attempts to reduce the contents of the congress to the reform of the LC and to reject the demand to replace the present leadership by stating reasons concerning the suitability of this demand because of the proximity of the end of its term of office, despite the notorious fact that it was precisely this leadership that did not succeed in creating essential ideological and political unity and unity in action in finding rational solutions for finding a way out and [word indistinct] of the crisis.

Bearing in mind the dispute over the name of the congress and other factors—above all, yesterday's speech by the president of the Yugoslav party leadership and some of his assessments for which, if nothing else, he can certainly be reproached for pronouncing at a bad time—it is difficult to believe that all conditions have been provided for tomorrow's session of the LCY Central Committee for a creative and constructive dialogue. Nevertheless, one should not lose hope that despite the imposed conditions, the highest party organ of our country will find the strength to thoroughly and, what is particularly important, soberly analyze the existing differences, establish elements for a generally acceptable synthesis, and provide conditions for productive work.

Agenda Highlighted

AU1404072089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] The 22d session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] is expected to begin momentarily at the Belgrade Sava Center. We have our reporter Momcilo Boskovic on the line:

The session of the LCY Central Committee should begin any minute now. The Sava Center hall is almost full. However, the working Presidium members have not yet taken their seats. For the time being, Stipe Suvar is the only member of the working Presidium in his place. Other members have not appeared yet.

At the session today, the Central Committee members will express their opinion on the proposed document concerning the transformation of the LCY and will adopt a decision on the nature of the 14th LCY Congress, which is to be held in December.

The Central Committee will resolve the dilemma of whether the next congress will be regular, extraordinary, or premature. If it resolves this riddle, the Central Committee will convene the congress and will elect respective organs and bodies that to organize and prepare precongress activities and the congress itself.

The opening speech on the congress will be submitted by Stefan Korosec, and Stipe Suvar will speak on the draft document on the LCY transformation.

Suvar Confirmed as Chairman

AU1404080089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Report by Momcilo Boskovic from the Sava Center in Belgrade]

[Text] Good day. Something unusual has happened contrary to the current practice, at least as far as party plenums are concerned. Before the working presidium of the 22d session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] was elected at the proposal of Stipe Suvar, Mihajlo Milojevic asked for the floor and proposed that Stipe Suvar not preside over the plenum today because his preelection speech at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia the day before yesterday inflicted a heavy blow on interethnic relations, because it virtually made the Croatian and the Serbian people quarrel.

Tomislav Jovanovic was of the same opinion. He said that people were dumbfounded by Suvar's speech in Zagreb. Darinka Djuraskovic believed that the practice of officials going to their so-called own communities and republic and speaking out about what they think about others should be discontiued.

Then, Stefan Korosec put Mihajlo Milojevic's proposal to a vote: 113 Central Committee members were nevertheless in favor of Stipe Suvar chairing the plenum today and 23 Central Committee members were against it. Thus the Central Committee session began after a delay of some 20 minutes.

The document, "The Draft Foundations for the Transformation of the LCY," is being discussed. Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is submitting his opening report.

Suvar Rejects LC Centralism

LD1404104489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0812 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 14 April (TANJUG)—Stipe Suvar, president of the League of Communists [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, made the assessment in his opening speech at today's session of the LCY Central Committee that demands for firm centralist organization of the League of Communists [LC] are unacceptable. In such an organization, any possible differences would be levelled by the steam-roller of centralism without a sufficient degree of democracy—by that same steam-roller under which the LCY was to have been liquidated in 1948.

The LC, said Suvar, is dutybound to "work for the greatest possible degree of freedom of opinion and activity, creativity, and responsibility on the part of every member and the organization."

Suvar on Treatment of Critics

LD1404100489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0818 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—Democratic relations in the League of Communists [LC] are increasingly being threatened by derogatory remarks and actions against those who express a critical opinion on some political issues, on the behavior of other members, and on the stances of this or that LC organ. This practice has recently been spreading, although not equally in all parts of the LC, said Stipe Suvar in the introductory speech at today's session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee.

Campaigns of scare tactics, criticism of individuals and their calling to account, as well as requests for people to be replaced without any reasoned discussion are aimed directly at stifling inner-party democracy.

Suvar Assesses LCY Reforms

LD1404105289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade 14 Apr (TANJUG)—Reducing the reform of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LYC] to a radical replacement of leadership, to a system of accountability through differentiation, to expulsions, punishments, and to a reduction of democratic centralism a means of eradicating thoughts, [as received], and to leaderships and the LCY Central Committee being put in positions which guarantee and impose unity, would return us to the past, to a situation and to relations which there were attempts to change as long ago as at the sixth congress.

Since such a return is not possible, said Stipe Suvar in his introductory speech, it would lead to paralysis and to the real disintegration of the LCY as the ideologically and organizationally united organization of Yugoslav Communists.

This, in fact, would definitely remove the LCY from the political scene. For this reason, we should not neglect the presence of neo-Stalinist tendencies which today are finding their expression in the League of Communists [LCY] itself, and which are drawing their political strength precisely from the great delay, actually and politically, in its transformation.

LCY Member Criticizes Suvar

LD1404085789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0736 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—The 22d session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee opened in Belgrade today in an atmosphere of tense procedural polemics and with a vote on whether Stipe Suvar, president of the Central Committee Presidium, is to chair the session or not.

Suvar opened the plenary session and proposed that the working Presidium include himself as well. Central Committee member Mihajlo Milojevic then asked to speak. He questioned Suvar's right to chair today's session.

Milojevic said that following Suvar's electoral speech at a session of the Croatian LC Central Committee the day before yesterday, "it would be a disgrace for the LCY Central Committee to have him chair the plenum," stressing that Suvar's speech was of no benefit for Yugoslavia. The gist of the political program which Suvar proposed on that occasion is, according to Milojevic, a hatred of Serbia and the Serbian people and is an attack directed at destroying Yugoslavia and provoking a conflict between Croats and Serbs.

In Milojevic's view, Suvar's speech at the session of the Croation LC Central Committee is without political precedent. It is no longer a question of differing views after such a speech, which is a violation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of Yugoslav Communists, Milojevic said.

Dizdarevic Interviewed by Czechoslovak Media

AU1304124489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 89 pp 1, 6

[Petr Vana report: "Social Reform in the SFRY; Raif Dizdarevic, Top Yugoslav Representative, Interviewed by Czechoslovak Communications Media"; date and place not given]

[Text] Belgrade (by our reporter)—Prior to his official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of CSSR President Gustav Husak, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, granted an interview to Petr Vana, Josef Freith, and Jiri Halousek, reporters from RUDE PRAVO, CTK, and Czechoslovak radio, respectively.

In the interview, he dealt with Yugoslavia's domestic political situation and its foreign policy, with preparations for the conference of nonaligned countries, and with Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations.

[Reporters] The general public in Czechoslovakia is most interested in the events in friendly Yugoslavia. Can you characterize the present situation in your country?

[Dizdarevic] I will tell you frankly that we are currently undergoing a difficult period, perhaps the most difficult of the last 3 decades. However, you can be sure that we are neither collapsing under this burden, nor are we standing with one foot over an abyss, as our situation is described in some places. I would rather say that Yugoslavia has already embarked on the road leading out of the crisis, that we have grasped the causes of this crisis and defined the direction of our further development.

Were I to sum up Yugoslavia's main concern today in a single word, that word would be "reform"—a reform of the economic and political system and of the role to be played by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]—or, as we say, a comprehensive social reform. More specifically, our main concern is to achieve a basic orientation toward a market economy, to further develop the democratic atmosphere in our society, and to develop a democratic system involving the people's maximum influence on everything that represents their immediate joint interests. In other words, our main concern is to attain maximum direct democracy and minimum indirect democracy, and the greatest possible real self-management of our working people and citizens, side by side with the most efficient functioning of state systems and state influence wherever the state's function is irreplaceable. Without profound reforms, we can neither cope with the crisis nor achieve a new breakthrough in society's development—which would be a must even if we were not faced by the present problems. Understandably, we can accomplish all this solely on the foundations on which new Yugoslavia has been built: the foundations of equal rights for everybody in our common state.

All these changes are based on radical transformations in our economic system and our development policy. By changing the Constitution, we have created institutional possibilities for a much broader, unrestricted operation of economic laws and the market economy, and for linking our economy more broadly with the world. By operating under market conditions, our enterprises will freely determine their future activities; this will stimulate healthy economic processes. We have also enabled other forms of ownership—personal, private, and cooperative ownership—to develop more extensively and freely, and we have opened the door for foreign capital and foreign technologies to operate in our economy.

It must be said that we have also started a broad cadre renewal, with particular emphasis on opening up access to the leading posts—by truly democratic means—to people with the best talents and many new ideas, particularly to young people. That is why we are taking further steps to develop the system of direct elections, with several candidates for one and the same office.

We are taking the road we built together with Tito, the road characterized by a creative search for better solutions and a courageous discarding of everything that has failed to assert itself in practical life, or has exhausted its value and been superseded.

[Reporters] Can you please tell us what exactly is happening in Kosovo?

[Dizdarevic] The current events in Kosovo have deep historical roots; without a knowledge of these roots, no answer would be complete.

It is known that most of Kosovo's present citizens, i.e., more than 80 percent, are of Albanian nationality. Both the Constitution and its practical implementation provide them—like all citizens of Yugoslavia—with equal rights. I am certain that no other national minority in the world has such rights. Assisted by the great solidarity of the whole of Yugoslavia, we have striven to overcome the traditional economic backwardness of this region. Do you know that every day, $1 million goes to Kosovo from the federation fund alone? However, the effect of these inputs was smaller than expected, because they were often used in a most unproductive manner. At the same time, the natural increase in the population is so high that even a far better developed economy than ours would find it impossible to cope.

In some places, the struggle waged by the LCY for the national recognition of Albanians has degenerated into the cultivation of nationalist sentiments; this line was supported from abroad, but also fostered by mistakes which finally led to extremely bureaucratic methods of work in the diverse agencies, including the LCY itself, and to a loss of influence on the masses. This was the soil on which nationalism flourished, on which separatism began to operate in a well-organized manner, on which some members of the younger generation succumbed to doctrines about an ethnically pure Kosovo. The situation was without precedent in the history of any state: Organized nationalist forces within the ranks of a single national minority—or minority nationality, as others would say—started to oust members of other nations from one part of the territory of their common country. Basic rights, primarily those of Serbians and Montenegrins, but also of others, came under unbelievable pressure; the outcome was that tens of thousands of Serbians and Montenegrins have moved out of Kosovo during the last few decades. The previously good relations between the nationalities became disrupted and a division took place according to nationality.

At the same time, the status of autonomous areas within the framework of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia, of which they are part, was not stipulated in a corresponding, constitutional manner; the areas developed as state units within the framework of the federation rather than as part of the SR of Serbia. This led to a deep disruption of relations in the SR of Serbia and, naturally, throughout the country as well. When the Constitution was changed and things put into their proper, logical place, so that nothing would interfere with the autonomy of the area, while at the same time, the unity and privileged functions of the republic would be quite specific, the separatists and outside forces began to spread rumors that this had deprived the Albanian nationality of its rights. Albanian nationalists and separatists used the necessary, justified change in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, the obvious weaknesses in the LCY's policy, and the inefficiency of the system's democratic institutions and state agencies to spread misinformation and organize demonstrations and acts of violence. They did not shrink from bloodshed, either. That is why the Yugoslav Presidency had to decide to proclaim the state of emergency—a measure adopted by every legal state to protect its constitutional system and secure peace and order. Had it not done this, a great tragedy could have ensued.

It is not easy to face the fact that this has led to victims; however, the public security agents were virtually forced to use weapons. We found ourselves confronted by aggressive, brutal acts of destruction, during the perpetration of which the enemy did not hesitate to use arms in order to overthrow the system in this part of Yugoslavia and in order to threaten its integrity. Nobody would have capitulated before such acts, which would have destroyed the country.

We realize that no problems have ever been solved by force. That is why the state of emergency is also no orientation for solving the problems in Kosovo. However, it is essential for the provision of conditions in which institutions could function, in which the system could operate efficiently and, above all, in which scope could be created for the broadest possible political action. As I have already said, equal rights are the basic foundation of Yugoslavia. If everybody does not have equal rights in Yugoslavia, nobody has them. This also applies to the almost 2 million Albanians living here. They, too, have no equal rights if the people living with them in Kosovo and in other parts of the country do not have them. We must make provisions for everybody in Kosovo to have a secure, peaceful life with equal rights. We will not cease our striving to achieve this; at the same time, we will make no compromises.

[Reporters] You spoke of the process of transformation in the Yugoslav society. How is the implementation of these reforms proceeding?

[Dizdarevic] We have achieved the first results in preparing the economic reform. To be more specific: Last year, Yugoslavia's foreign currency revenues amounted to almost $23 billion, $19.5 billion of which came from the convertible market. Our foreign currency reserves also increased by more than $1.5 billion. The new government's very first steps and its first decisions are aimed at implementing the economic reform. Many important measures will follow. However, we still have to tackle the basic problems, above all the problem of halting and reducing the destructive inflation.

As for our political system, the changes in our Constitution have set things in motion. For instance, we have strengthened those functions of the federation which concern the lives of everybody in Yugoslavia and which are important for this. On the other hand, conditions have been established to prevent the federation from unnecessarily meddling in economic life, as so frequently happened in the past, even in areas which can be most successfully developed throughout Yugoslavia by the economy itself and by the citizens in their cities and communities.

Great discussions are currently going on in our country about the reform of the political system and of the LCY, and generally about the further democratization of social life. Different views are being voiced, which are often quite contradictory—but this is normal in any search for improvement. Naturally, one can also hear ideas and demands which are unacceptable, which must be publicly rejected with the help of arguments. A lot of talk is also going on about political pluralism. However, it can be said that this exists in practice in Yugoslavia. We got rid of illusions about a politically monolithic society a long time ago. Today the issue is how to find forms which can best express the many progressive political views and realistic interests—which cannot be identical everywhere—so that the system of direct socialist democracy will be truly enriched.

Regardless of how our divergent views sound to the uninitiated, to say nothing of our polarization in individual issues—which is not alien to any democratic society, if it does not disrupt it—one must see that Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities have a deeply rooted historical awareness of their common life.

[Reporters] What is the SFRY's foreign policy striving to achieve?

[Dizdarevic] The world regards Yugoslavia as a nonaligned socialist country, which is correct. Those who know our history will also understand that by virtue of our fight and our revolution under the conditions of war and peace, by virtue of the authenticity of our revolution and of our own paths of building socialism, we took our place among the nonaligned even before the policy of nonalignment took shape as such. That is why it is neither an empty phrase nor a mere declaration when we speak of the continuity of our foreign policy; when we say that we are promoting every nation's right to freedom and free development; its right to peace and security; that we are in favor of overcoming any division

according to bloc membership and other criteria; of resolving clashes and disputes by peaceful means; of everybody having equal rights and being able to participate in world affairs on the basis of equal rights; in favor of establishing an economic equilibrium in the world and of generally developing cooperation between countries and nations according to the principles and generally accepted norms of behavior in international relations. In other words, we are in favor of a full democratization of international relations which, under conditions of the growing mutual dependence in the world and of a tightening interlinkage of countries and nations, means a world alliance based on new foundations, but naturally with respect for the right of every country and every nation to be free to determine its own path of development.

The present orientation toward a dialogue, talks, and cooperation, which would establish a more favorable international atmosphere for everybody's further progress, is in fact an ancient goal of our entire foreign policy and the purpose of our general international involvement. That is why it is only logical that Yugoslavia so vigorously supports all constructive initiatives and proposals in both bilateral and multilateral relations. It is also natural for Yugoslavia to come up with constructive initiatives and programs within the framework of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the CSCE, and of other international forums; they are all aimed at the very thing I have been talking about—the further progress of all positive processes which comprehensively establish relations in the world.

I would like to note that Yugoslavia, which regards the policy of making active and fruitful neighborly contacts one of its main priorities, was the initiator of the first meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs from all Balkan countries, which opened the door to broader and more productive regional cooperation between mutually differing Balkan countries, so that even this part of the continent, which used to be Europe's powder keg, became involved in the positive processes in Europe. Within the framework of the Helsinki process, Yugoslavia is also energetically cooperating, with the nonaligned and neutral countries above all, in efforts to establish firmer foundations for European security and cooperation throughout Europe, without any division or sealing-off of individual countries.

[Reporters] You are also the head of the committee charged with preparing the ninth summit of nonaligned countries. What is the state of these preparations, and what is their main orientation?

[Dizdarevic] Their basic political orientation is in harmony with considerations weighed by the movement for some time. The nonaligned countries are conducting an intensive exchange of views on how to respond more adequately and effectively to the current international processes, on how to intensify activity in selected spheres, and on how to enhance the ability to undertake timely action. This understandably involves the willingness to critically reassess the contents, forms, and methods of all activities. The preparations proceed in the spirit of the nonaligned countries' practically unanimous resolve to make the ninth summit different in certain aspects from the preceding ones, in the same way that the present differs from the past. In fact, nonalignment objectively operates today under new and different international circumstances, in which other states have also begun to increasingly accept the principles promoted for almost 3 decades by our independent policy outside the blocs—a policy in which division and confrontation are losing their one-time effect of maligning. This means that the conditions under which the movement's function and the substance of its policy of nonalignment operate are qualitatively changing. That is why the movement's future role must be seen in relation to these changes in the world and why the movement itself must be adjusted in a way that enables it to continue to contribute to progress in international relations in harmony with the demands for positive changes, above all by affirming all aspects of common interest to the international community as a whole.

Concurrently with issues which the movement will also promote in the future, i.e., peace, independence, security, disarmament, elimination of hotbeds of tension, and cooperation based on equal rights, it is becoming increasingly obvious how essential it is to resolve the international economic problems and the problems of development as a whole. In fact, in the extremely unfavorable present situation in international economic relations, the consequences of all these problems have a far-reaching impact on the world economic processes, and in the end, they affect the nonaligned and developing countries the most. The summit should determine not only the strategy, but also the specific program of the movement's activities with regard to these essential issues.

As for the practical preparations for the ninth summit, which is to be held in Belgrade the first week of September, I can say that they are proceeding successfully and that Yugoslavia will be prepared to host this largest international political gathering this year.

[Reporters] What are your views on mutual SFRY-CSSR relations, and where do you see possibilities for further developing and enriching mutual cooperation?

[Dizdarevic] First, I always stress with satisfaction that our traditional, truly friendly relations are developing successfully, and on a lasting basis. It is known that they involve broad cooperation in every sphere, including the political, economic, cultural spheres, and so forth, and that this cooperation is characterized by a most friendly atmosphere of bilateral understanding, even when difficulties and problems occur, as can naturally happen in such a productive mutual relationship. The visit paid by CSSR President Gustav Husak to Yugoslavia in September 1987 contributed to mutual understanding and to the intensification of our cooperation.

I see a clear prospect for further development in our common resolve to cooperate, which is not merely declarative, but is also affirmed in practice, which increasingly corresponds to our common needs and which simultaneously opens the door for both countries to become successfully involved in the dynamic development processes in Europe and in the world.

[Reporters] Exchange of information and cultural cooperation promote mutual understanding and the rapprochement of our nations. How do you view the possibilities for developing them further?

[Dizdarevic] You are right in stressing these areas. If the cooperation of nations is a live, developing, and growing organism, then mutual knowledge and rapprochement—derived from a comprehensive idea of what the others are like—are everybody's natural right.

That is also why, in speaking of possibilities for further developing the sphere of information, we mean that our own general public must receive the broadest possible objective information about the concerns of another country, as well as about the everyday life and successes of its people. Those involved in this cooperation should naturally be in constant, direct contact so that both the information received and information disseminated can accomplish its basic task as best as possible. However, let us not forget the historical value of our friendship: It is via direct contacts that people get to know each other best and get closest to each other. Let us do our utmost to enable an even larger number of people, both in Yugoslavia and in Czechoslovakia, to meet and form the largest possible number of personal friendships.

As for cultural cooperation, it has long-standing traditions, which means that it also has firm foundations for further development. It would be good to look for further possibilities, above all in the quality of mutual exchanges. The new program of cooperation in culture and enlightenment, which will soon be signed in Prague, is filled by this very spirit and therefore deserves full political support.

[Reporters] What are your views on the prospects for relations between our socialist countries in the economy, in scientific-technical cooperation, and in other spheres?

[Dizdarevic] I would say that these prospects are most favorable. After all, we can confirm this evaluation with specific data on the present value of mutual deliveries, which amount to roughly $1.4 billion, a figure increasingly accounted for by higher forms of cooperation and specialization.

The significance of results achieved through our economic cooperation becomes even greater when we realize the complicated conditions in the period in which they were achieved. We have a very good long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000, which provides for growth in all spheres by making it possible to adjust the forms of cooperation to the obviously growing needs of our economies. Nevertheless, the fact is that the development of our cooperation continues to lag behind the technical and technological results and needs of both the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak economies. That is why our broader technological cooperation must increasingly and directly influence the development of economic cooperation. One of the ways to achieve this obviously lies in joint research and realizing joint economic projects.

[Reporters] We have noticed that you understand the language of our nations very well. Could you tell us how you came to know Czechoslovakia?

[Dizdarevic] I lived in Prague as a diplomat for 4 years, and I still recall those years in the sixties—today years of the distant past—as one of the nicest periods of my life; perhaps because of the country and people whose hospitality I enjoyed.

It was not difficult to learn the language in an environment and among people with such a striking gift for establishing contacts and friendly relations. True, I was lucky in that we speak related languages. Our people understand each other well even without any preliminary knowledge, regardless of where they are.

You will surely understand that for a time I, too, directly contributed to the rapprochement of our nations and countries, to strengthening their friendship and cooperation, and that later, in other functions, I was constantly involved in the development of our relations. That is why I am truly glad to be able to see the places and people who have retained a place in my heart and to be able to do something for the secure future of our friendship on the present occasion.

[Reporters] We thank you for the interview.

Loncar To Visit Belgium, UK in April

LD1404094489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0841 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar will officially visit Belgium at the invitation of Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans from April 17th to April 19th, as was announced today.

Loncar wil also hold talks at the European Community headquarters during his stay in Brussels.

Loncar will officially visit the United Kingdom on April 20-21 at the invitation of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

U.S. Congressmen Warned on 'Anti-SFRY' Bills

LD1404124789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, April 14 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Embassy in Washington has sent letters to U.S. congressmen warning them that if the U.S. Congress in any way helped Albanian chauvinists and separatists in the Yugoslav Republic of Kosovo, that would jeopardize bilateral relations and raise suspicion in the sincerity of the U.S. statement of support to Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and unity.

The action of the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington followed the appearance of several anti-Yugoslav "resolutions" which could, if adopted by Congress, considerably aggravate the two countries' relations.

Letters have also been sent to all the initiators of the resolution in the House of Representatives, to the House of Representatives international relations committee members and to 19 members of the Senate international affairs council.

The Yugoslav Embassy in Washington has also sent a letter of protest to the editors of foreign affairs columns of the leading U.S. papers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES for its editorial which represents a gross insult to Yugoslavia and Serbian party leader Slobodan Milosevic.

European Parliamentarians 'Prey' to Propaganda

LD1404021889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0058 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Strasbourg, April 13 (TANJUG)—The European Parliament this evening assessed that "a continued fanning of nationalistic feelings in Yugoslavia might jeopardize peace."

"This would not remain without consequence for the rest of Europe," stressed all the parliament groupings which adopted a joint resolution on Yugoslavia.

The European parliamentarians expressed concern over the situation in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo and unrests "in which there were many victims."

The resolution appeals to the authorities in the Republic of Serbia, of which Kosovo is a part, to "demonstrate understanding and sympathies for the fears of Albanians in Yugoslavia," but also to the ethnic Albanian majority in Kosovo to respect the rights of the Serbian population.

European parliamentarians expressed "indignation at the repression by the police and Army and the wave of arrests which swept many public figures."

The resolution welcomes an invitation by the Assembly of Yugoslavia to a delegation of the European Parliament to visit Yugoslavia on a fact finding mission.

European parliamentarians said that they "have in mind the fears of a considerable part of the Kosovo population that the adopted changes in the Serbian republican Constitution might jeopardize their national identity." The resolution also calls for the "release of political prisoners."

In a debate which preceded the vote, socialist, Christian Democrat, liberal and Communist deputies appealed for a solution of the "problems in Kosovo" not through repression but through attempts to establish a dialogue, and that peace and life together be ensured by political methods. The opinion was virtually unanimous that "ethnic unrests"—from Ireland and the Basque country, through the Baltic, Soviet Georgia, Armenia, to Kosovo—might result in greater turmoil throughout Europe.

Socialist, liberal and Christian Democrat deputies believed that the stand in the resolution about an "impending civil war" in Yugoslavia was too strong.

A spokesman for the socialist group, West German Social Democrat Klaus Hansch, although supporting the autonomous rights of Kosovo Albanians, emphasized that the "Serbian population in that province should not be driven up against the wall either," because, he said, "an Albanization of Kosovo must not be permitted."

The deputies of the Belgian "Greens" sharply attacked "repression of the dissatisfied ethnic Albanian population" in Kosovo. One of the deputies, Willy de Kuypres, put forth the claim that the "Albanian people has been split four ways". "There are no statistical figures for the Albanian minority in Greece, the situation in Italy is similar and Albanians in Kosovo are in a difficult position". He denounced also the position of Albanians in Albania, itself.

This provoked a retort from Greek Christian Democrat Ioannis Tsounis, who maintains that "most of the Albanian majority in Kosovo have themselves acted against the Serbian minority". He rejected claims of a suppression of the Albanian minority in Greece and recalled that it is in Albania that minorities are being oppressed.

Communist deputy Giorgio Rossetti said he was concerned at the aggravation of the situation and the "danger of destabilization in the region" and added that "it appears that the aim was to create a republic" in Kosovo and that the "Serbian minority too, has been threatened".

The European Parliament's resolution makes, however, no mention of tens of thousands of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins who have been forced to flee from their homes in the past several years before the terrorism of ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists.

In their concern, European parliamentarians have fallen an easy prey to the anti-Yugoslav propaganda of Albanian hostile emigres and the regime in Tirana, who are

openly working for the destruction of the constitutional order and threatening the territorial entegrity of a sovereign state. All this, it is now quite clear, is aimed at but a single object—the creation of a greater Albania at the expense of the neighbouring states.

Instances of various forms of threat to the property and physical safety of Serbs and Montenegrins have lately grown in number in the province of Kosovo, but so also has the number of Albanians who are opting for united Yugoslavia.

Pamphlets appeared in the provincial capital Pristina last night inviting Albanians to armed resistance and terrorist acts in Yugoslavia and abroad—from kidnapping to liquidating individual political figures. This, and not allegations that the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia is threatened, should be the concern of European parliamentarians as something that might "jeopardize peace" and as something the "consequences of which might be felt in Europe as well".

Spokesman Clarifies Relations With ROK

LD1304201689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG)—No agreement exists between Yugoslavia and the South Korean Government on establishing diplomatic relations, it was officially announced in Belgrade today.

Commenting on a REUTER report hinting that the two countries might establish diplomatic relations, spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Ivo Vajgl said at a regular press conference today that recognition of South Korea was a sovereign right of Yugoslavia and that Yugoslavia had no need to consult with anybody in this matter.

Vajgl said that Yugoslavia was developing economic relations with South Korea and had opened a trade mission there. He recalled that a representative of the Yugoslav chamber of the economy had recently visited South Korea and that South Korea businessmen were visiting Yugoslavia. The considerably high level of trade, as well as sports and other contacts between the two countries, indicate, in Vajgl's view, that political relations between them will naturally follow. There is no need now to speculate on when this might take place, he said.

The Yugoslav press spokesman also said that, during a three-day visit to Belgrade by Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Yong-nam, which ended yesterday, it had been noted that Yugoslavia was devoted to the concept of a peaceful reunification of North and South Korea, but that this was an affair of the two states. "Cooperation with either of them in no way precludes the realization of this concept," Vajgl said in conclusion.

Serbian Presidency Says Kosovo Situation 'Grave'

LD1304202389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG)—The security and overall political situation in Kosovo is exceptionally grave and its normalisation will demand much time and effort from everybody, the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia said today.

The Presidency warned that Serbs and Montenegrins as well as ethnic Albanians who support political unity in Serbia and back the provincial party committee have been exposed to growing pressure of various kinds recently.

The republican interior minister, Radmilo Bogdanovic, said that cases of crop damage, theft, arson and, especially, the writing of hostile slogans, the distribution of pamphlets and verbal offences, were on the rise.

A large quantity of leaflets demanding a "Kosovo republic" and calling on ethnic Albanians to stage boycotts and offer armed resistance appeared in the provincial capital of Pristina late last night, he said.

Some of the recent pamphlets call for terrorist actions in the country and abroad including the kidnapping and liquidation of officials, he said.

Bogdanovic said that extremists are using the current lull in Kosovo for the preparation of new armed and other actions.

The hostile Albanian emigration and Albania's intelligence agency have joined intensively in a large-scale anti-Yugoslav propaganda campaign and have stepped up efforts to internationalize the Kosovo problem, Interior Minister Bogdanovic warned. Albanian separatists now put special emphasis on interesting the human rights institutions, through various falsifications and lies, to the alleged persecution and massacre of the Albanian people in Kosovo. Their aim is to provoke the international public's condemnation of the latest measures in Kosovo and of Yugoslavia's and Serbia's overall policies being applied in the province in the interest of preserving the integrity of the country.

On the repercussions of the ethnic Albanian demonstrations, Bogdanovic said that the most energetic steps must be taken to detect, cut short, and prevent the illegal activities of extremists. Also essential is an intense differentiation in all environments where wavering, reluctance and, especially, national-separatist activities may still be found.

No Disorders Reported in Kosovo 13 April
AU1304151189 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Alenka Trlep report from Pristina]

[Excerpt] More police units are being seen in Pristina today, perhaps because in Pristina during the night, unknown Albanian extremists distributed leaflets calling for an armed uprising, guerrilla activities, and assassinations, and glorifying the demonstrators who died in March disorders.

Several attacks on official militia vehicles have occurred in the province recently. On most occasions, stones were thrown at them or their tires were cut. Official sources report that there were no disorders in Urosevac, Podujevo, Orehovac, Suha Reka, Gnjilane, Glogovac, or any other communes today. On the contrary, production is running normally, and normal lessons are being held in elementary schools and in colleges.

The Kosovo Executive Council decided today that classes will resume in all secondary schools tomorrow. Unofficial sources say that the resumption was delayed not only because it was necessary to carry our differentiation among the teachers, but also because there was fear concerning the reaction from secondary school students which would occur when they came to their classes and realized how many of their colleagues were dead or arrested.

Various organs are in session every day, assessing the situation and carrying out differentiation. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Leaflets Deemed 'Impudent Provocation'
AU1304155489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Here is Dragan Saran from Pristina on new details of events in Kosovo:

The exceptionally hostile leaflets which were mentioned by Radmilo Bogdanovic, republican secretary for internal affairs, at a session of the Serbian Presidency, are another case of impudent provocation by Albanian separatists and nationalists. The provincial secretariat for internal affairs in Pristina has not yet issued an official statement on this event.

Otherwise, events here in Kosovo are rapidly following one after the other. We report the announcement from the just ended session of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly that secondary school students will again enter their classrooms tomorrow after a 2-week break. This means that all educational institutes in Kosovo will be back to normal. [passage omitted]

Boycotts in Kosovo; Officials Dismissed
AU1304190489

[Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1700 GMT on 13 April concludes its regular newscast with an approximately 5-minute block of items pertaining to the day's political activities in various communes.

The first item refers to a meeting of the three chambers of the Ferizaj (Urosevac) Assembly, which approved its program of activities until December. The report also states that the delegates approved the temporary measures adopted at a local factory, which cannot be identified owing to poor reception, "because of negative manifestations and a boycott of work." The report goes on to say that "similar measures were also adopted at the Josip Broz Tito secondary school, because of a boycott of lessons in the Albanian language." The assembly delegates are also said to have approved the resignation of the chairman of the assembly, Svetoslav Cerkovic, and of the chairman of the executive committee, Vesel Jasari. New incumbents were appointed.

The second item refers to a meeting of the Pec Communé Trade Unions Council, which discussed "differentiation" in its organs and organizations. A proposal was made "to expel 14 members of this forum."

The general defense and social self-protection committee in the commune of Kline is reported to have examined the situation in the Luigj Gurakuqi secondary school. The meeting is said to have adopted a decision "to apply temporary measures in this institution," adding that "this decision was adopted due to disturbed intranational and personal relations and the total polarization of the self-management organs of this school on the basis of nationality." In addition, the League of Communists organization and the self-management organization of the school have been disbanded.

Fire Near Chemical Warehouse Outside Belgrade
LD1304213989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Sremska Mitrovica, April 13 (TANJUG)—Fire at the Matroz cellulose and paper factory of Sremska Mitrovica, near Belgrade, which broke out at arond 2 p.m. local time today, continues to spread.

Five workers have been hurt in their effort to help put out the fire and have been taken to the town hospital. A state of emergency has been declared in the town.

The fire, which originated in the factory's raw material storeroom with some 200,000 cubic metres of wood, is being spread by a strong south-westerly wind.

The fire is raging barely 150 metres from the warehouse of the electrolysis plant, which houses large quantities of chloride, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen and other volatile materials and efforts are being made to move them from the warehouse.

The wind is blowing the fire towards the water supply plant and there is a danger of a water supply failure which might still further hamper fire combatting efforts.

Some 30 fire engines from Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad, Bijeljina, Backa Palanka and some other towns, as well as workers of the Matroz factory, are engaged in fire fighting.

They have help from the garrison of the Yugoslav People's Army stationed in Sremska Mitrovica. Special fire fighting units are also expected from Belgrade.

A huge cloud of smoke is hovering over Sremska Mitrovica, but there is no immediate danger of major air pollution.

Assemblies Elect Members to SFRY Presidency

Vojvodina Chooses Zelenovic

LD1404124989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Novi Sad, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—Today at a joint session of the three chambers, the delegates of the Vojvodina Assembly elected Dr Dragutin Zelenovic as a member of the SFRY Presidency from this province, by secret ballot in the third round.

Dr Dragutin Zelenovic received 131 votes, and Dr Dragoje Zarkovic 30. One hundred-and-seventy-three delegates cast their votes, while 12 voting papers were invalid.

In the previous two rounds, neither of the candidates received the required two-thirds majority. In the two first rounds, 94 and 119 delegates respectively voted for Zelenovic and 72 and 43 for Zarkovic.

Montenegro Elects Bucin

LD1404124589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Titograd, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—Today the Montenegrin Assembly elected by secret ballot Nenad Bucin as a member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic. Of 165 delegates, 119 cast their votes: Bucin received 103 votes, while 16 voting papers were invalid.

The delegates thereby confirmed the will of the Montenegrin people who, in a recent referendum, decided that out of three candidates, Nenad Bucin should represent them in the highest Yugoslav state leadership.

Slovenes Select Drnovsek

LD1404122689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Apr (TANJUG)—Today the Assembly of the Social Republic of Slovenia elected by secret ballot Dr Janez Drnovsek as a member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic.

Of 268 Assembly delegates, 250 voted: Drnovsek received 243 votes, while 7 of the votes cast were invalid. The delegates thereby confirmed the decision of the Slovene people who voted in the recent referendum for Drnovsek to be their representative in the highest Yugoslav state leadership.

Democratic Association To Appeal Status Ruling

AU1304084389 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 89 p 4

[S.V. report: "Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative Outside the Law"]

[Text] Zagreb, 10 Apr—Following the 3 April decision of the Croatian Secretariat for Internal Affairs rejecting the application of the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative to register as a citizens' association, the executive board of this association issued a statement in which it announced, among other things, that its members will seek the annulment of the above-mentioned decision.

Citing the decision of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs which states, among other things, that the "purpose and aims of the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative exceed the character of a citizens' association," the executive board concluded that the explanation proceeded from a tactical-political view. According to the executive board, the law does not in any way unequivocally state that citizens' associations are a lower form of gathering (in relation to social organizations), and that the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative, because of its program aims, would exceed this form of association.

In the opinion of the executive board, this could be inferred from the decision issued by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which, refusing to register the association, advises the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative to register as a social organization. The corollary of this lies in the following: In cases concerning the founding of social associations, the law envisages consultations with the Socialist Alliance of the Working People. Therefore, refusing to register the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative as an association, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs is in fact "pushing" the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative under the auspices of the Socialist Alliance.

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